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National Aeronautics and Space Administration



November 1980

Aerospace Medicine & Biology & Biology Aerospace Medicine & Biology Aerospace Medicine Medicine & Riology & Aerospace Medicine & Riology & Medicine & National National Aeronautics and Space Administration) 54 p Unclas 11658

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Accession numbers cited in this Supplement fall within the following ranges.

STAR (N-10000 Series) N80-28295 - N80-30271

IAA (A-10000 Series) A80-43839 - A80-47366

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# AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

# A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES

(Supplement 212)

A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system and announced in October 1980 in

- Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)
- International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).

NASA SP-7011 and its supplements are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Questions on the availability of the predecessor publications, Aerospace Medicine and Biology (Volumes I - XI) should be directed to NTIS.

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### INTRODUCTION

This Supplement to Aerospace Medicine and Biology (NASA SP-7011) lists 146 reports, articles and other documents announced during October 1980 in Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR) or in International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA). The first issue of the bibliography was published in July 1964; since that time, monthly supplements have been issued.

In its subject coverage, Aerospace Medicine and Biology concentrates on the biological, physiological, psychological, and environmental effects to which man is subjected during and following simulated or actual flight in the earth's atmosphere or in interplanetary space. References describing similar effects of biological organisms of lower order are also included. Such related topics as sanitary problems, pharmacology, toxicology, safety and survival, life support systems, exobiology, and personnel factors receive appropriate attention. In general, emphasis is placed on applied research, but references to fundamental studies and theoretical principles related to experimental development also qualify for inclusion.

Each entry in the bibliography consists of a bibliographic citation accompanied in most cases by an abstract. The listing of the entries is arranged in two major sections: IAA Entries and STAR Entries, in that order. The citations, and abstracts when available, are reproduced exactly as they appeared originally in IAA or STAR, including the original accession numbers from the respective announcement journals. This procedure, which saves time and money, accounts for the slight variation in citation appearances.

Two indexes -- subject and personal author -- are included.

An annual index will be prepared at the end of the calendar year covering all documents listed in the 1980 Supplements.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Pag
·	30-10000)	
TAR ENTRIES (N	180-10000)	22
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TITLE -	AND WATER RECOVERY Final Report	300110
AUTHORS	R. D. Marshall, G. S. Ellis, F. H. Schubert, and R. A. Wynveen	PUBLICATIO
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COSATI	HC A05/MF A01 CSCL O6K	OR GRAI
CODE	Two electrochemical depolarized carbon dioxide concentrator	
	subsystems were evaluated against baseline lithium hydroxide for (1) the baseline orbiter when expanded to accommodate a	AVAILABILI
	crew of seven (mission option one), (2) an extended duration	SOUR
	orbiter with a power extension package to reduce fuel cell	
	expendables (mission option two), and (3) an extended duration orbiter with a full capability power module to eliminate fuel cell	
	expendables (mission option three). The electrochemical depolar-	
	ized carbon dioxide concentrator was also compared to the solid	
	amine regenerable carbon dioxide removal concept. Water recovery	
	is not required for Mission Option One since sufficient water is generated by the fuel cells. The vapor compression distillation	
	subsystem was evaluated for mission option two and three only.	
	Weight savings attainable using the vapor compression distillation	
	subsystem for water recovery versus on-board water storage were determined. Combined carbon dioxide removal and water	
	recovery was evaluated to determine the effect on regenerable	
	carbon dioxide removal subsystem selection. R.E.S.	
T'	YPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM <i>IAA</i>	l
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OCUMENT -		TITI
AIAA ACCESSION NUMBER —————	A80-12230 * Soil stabilization by a prokaryotic desert crust	
TOMBER —	- Implications for Precambrian land biota. S. E. Campbell (Boston	AUTHOR
AUTHOR	University, Boston, Mass.). Origins of Life, vol. 9, Sept. 1979, 5.	AFFILIATIO
	335-348. 24 refs. NSF Grants No. GA-43391; No. EAR-76-84233;	PUBLICATIO
FITLE OF PERIODICAL	No. EAR-76-84233-A01; Grant No. NsG-7588.	DA1
ENIODICAL	The ecology of the cyanophyte-dominated stromatolitic mat forming the ground cover over desert areas of Utah and Colorado is	
	investigated and implications for the formation of mature Precam-	CONTRAC
	brian soils are discussed. The activation of the growth of the two	GRANT ( SPONSORSH
	species of filamentous cyanophyte identified and the mobility of	u. Ungungn
	their multiple trichromes upon wetting are observed, accompanied	
	by the production and deposition of a sheath capable of accreting and stabilizing sand and clay particles. The formation of calcium	
	and stabilizing sand and clay particles. The formation of calcium carbonate precipitates upon the repeated wetting and drying of	
	desert crust is noted, and it is suggested that the desert crust	
	community may appear in fossil calcrete deposits as lithified	
	microscopic tubes and cellular remains of algal trichromes. The	
	invasion of dry land by both marine and freshwater algae on the	

model of the desert crust is proposed to be responsible for the accumulation, stabilization and biogenic modification of mature

A.L.W.

Precambrian soils.

# AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY A Continuing B

A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 212)

**NOVEMBER 1980** 

### IAA ENTRIES

A80-44125 Biological studies on the Cosmos biosatellite (Biologicheskie issledovaniia na biosputnikakh 'Kosmos'). Edited by E. A. Il'in and G. P. Parfenov. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1979. 240 p. In Russian.

Results of biological experiments performed on board recent Soviet Cosmos biosatellites are reviewed, with attention given to the joint Soviet-American investigations on board Cosmos 782 and 936. The significance of biological experiments in space is discussed, and consideration is also given to the design and control of biosatellites and their life support equipment and scientific instruments. Results are then presented for studies of the effects of weightlessness on the development and vestibular apparatus of the fish Fundulus heterclitus, drosophila genetics and development, isolated carrot cell morphogenesis and embryogenesis, carrot tissue development, anatomy and biochemistry, and the orientation, growth and development of higher and lower plants. Experiments on the effects of artificial gravity and cosmic radiation on dried seeds, the effects of the space environment on mammalian cell cultures and on bacterial genetics are also indicated. A.L.W.

A80-44195 Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction system in man. D. E. Farrell, J. H. Tripp (Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio), and R. Norgren (California, University, Livermore, Calif.). *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. BME-27, July 1980, p. 345-350. 22 refs. Research supported by the American Heart Association; NSF Grant No. ENG-77-15952-A01.

It has recently been suggested that depolarization of the entire His-Purkinje conduction system of the heart produces a characteristic waveform in the surface electrocardiogram. The magnetic probe offers a different and, in some respects, advantageous means of observing such waveforms, and extensive records of the surface magnetic field generated by the human heart have been obtained for four normal subjects. A first-order SQUID gradiometer was employed having the lowest noise level yet reported in any biomagnetic study (6 x 10 to the -15th T/square root of Hz). Using an on-line computer, 100 beat averages were taken at 49 positions over the chest on a 1 in square grid. The fields observed have a characteristic symmetry and provide support for the suggestion that events associated with depolarization of the conduction system may be observed at the surface of the torso. (Author)

A80-44196 Long-term biological effects of very intense 60 Hz electric field on mice. W. Z. Fam (Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Canada). *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. BME-27, July 1980, p. 376-381. 10 refs. Research supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

This paper presents the results of long-term exposure of mice to a 240 kV/m, 60 Hz electric field. Both males and females were subjected to this very intense field for over 4500 h before they were sacrificed for tests. The progenies resulting from breeding the various couples were also exposed to the same field. Studies were made to determine the effects of the electric field on drinking water consumption, rate of growth, body weight, number of progenies born and survived, blood count and blood chemistry, protein analysis, and organs histology. In each study, the results were compared with those obtained from the corresponding control group. (Author)

A80-44201 \* # Development of a multi-media crew-training program for the terminal configured vehicle mission simulator. J. A. Rhouck and A. T. Markos (NASA, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.). Society for Computer Simulation, American Meteorological Society, and Instrument Society of America, Summer Computer Simulation Conference, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25-27, 1980, Paper. 6 p. 6 refs.

This paper describes the work being done at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Langley Research Center on the development of a multi-media crew-training program for the Terminal Configured Vehicle (TCV) Mission Simulator. Brief descriptions of the goals and objectives of the TCV Program and of the TCV Mission Simulator are presented. A detailed description of the training program is provided along with a description of the performance of the first group of four commercial pilots to be qualified in the TCV Mission Simulator. (Author)

A80-44213 \* Visually induced self-motion sensation adapts rapidly to left-right visual reversal. C. M. Oman, O. L. Bock, and J.-K. Huang (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.). *Science*, vol. 209, Aug. 8, 1980, p. 706-708. 16 refs. Grant No. NsG-2032; Contract No. NAS9-15343.

The experimental demonstration of a reversal of the circular-vection (CV) phenomenon is reported. After one to three hours of active movement while wearing vision-reversing goggles, 9 of 12 stationary human subjects viewing a moving stripe display experienced a self-rotation illusion in the same direction as the seen stripe motion. In addition, the subjects showed a 17% reduction in vestibulo-ocular reflex slow phase gain over their brief exposure period. It is noted that whether a subject demonstrated reversed CV within the allowed exposure period appeared to be correlated with CV strength produced with a narrow field stimulus.

J.P.B.

A80-44249 Maximal cardiac output during upright exercise - Approximate normal standards and variations with coronary heart disease. K. F. Hossack, R. A. Bruce, B. Green, F. Kusumi, T. A. DeRouen, and S. Trimble (Washington, University, Seattle, Wash.). American Journal of Cardiology, vol. 46, Aug. 1980, p. 204-212. 28 refs. Research supported by the American Heart Association of Washington; Grants No. NIH-HL-23404; No. NIH-RR-37.

A80-44441 # Interpretation of findings of the biological experiments of the Viking lander on Mars (Zur Interpretation der Befunde der biologischen Experimentiereinheiten der Viking-Landesonden auf dem Mars). S. Fränzle. Sterne und Weltraum, vol. 19, July-Aug. 1980, p. 258-260. 10 refs. In German.

The biological experiments aboard the Viking lander encompassed three aspects: (1) experiments to determine a chemical reaction of nutrient solutions, (2) gas exchange experiments between the ground and the atmosphere, and (3) studies on photosynthesis and chemical synthesis. The significance of the measured results is examined in detail.

M.E.P.

A80-44593 # Ocular risks of astronomical observations (Risques oculaires des observations astronomiques). G. Quentel (Cretéil, Hôpital Intercommunal, Cretéil, Val-de-Marne, France). L'Astronomie, vol. 94, July-Aug. 1980, p. 311-317. In French.

The mechanism and physiological reason for retinal alterations from the astronomical observation of the sun are examined. Attention is given to the constitution of the eye, the image formed on the retina, and the foveolate region. It is noted that in the absence of all movement, a lesion will create a definitive and irreversible alteration of the eye when the acuity is high, in the case of binoculars as well as telescopes.

J.P.B.

A80-44608 \* Three-dimensional structure of Escherichia coli initiator tRNA/f//Met/. N. H. Woo, A. Rich (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.), and B. A. Roe (Kent State University, Kent, Ohio). *Nature*, vol. 286, July 24, 1980, p. 346-351. 23 refs. Research supported by the American Cancer Society, NIH, NSF, and NASA.

The crystal structure of Escherichia coli tRNA(f)(Met), an initiator transfer RNA, has been determined. While grossly similar to that of the chain-elongating yeast tRNA(Phe), there are three major differences. One involves the folding of the anticodon loop; in particular, the position of the constant uridine, U33. This difference was unexpected and may be of functional significance. (Author)

A80-44765 Parallel visual pathways - A review. P. Lennie (Sussex, University, Brighton, England). Vision Research, vol. 20, no. 7, 1980, p. 561-594. 210 refs.

Within the last fifteen years it has become clear that the principal visual pathway in higher mammals, which connects the retina to the cortex via the dorsal lateral geniculate nucleus may fruitfully be regarded as a group of parallel pathways, each containing neutrons that have distinctive physiological properties and which presumably contribute distinctively to vision. The aims of this paper are first, to examine the properties that characterize the neurons of the different classes and to understand what mechanisms might underlie the differences; second, to trace the major central projection of the different cell types; and third, to try to understand their significance for seeing. The work to be discussed concerns primarily the cat and the macaque monkey, for the visual organization of the former is best understood, and the visual organization of the latter is of greatest relevance to human vision. Related observations made on other species are mentioned in passing.

(Author)

A80-45025 Pilots who drink - FAA regulations and policy, and the Air Line Pilots Association treatment program. E. D. Weed, III. Journal of Air Law and Commerce, vol. 45, Summer 1980, p. 1089-1114. 102 refs.

Pilot alcoholism is discussed along with the methods of coping with the problem adopted by the CAB and the FAA: sanctions such as pecuniary penalties and revocation of certification are considered. Emphasis is placed on an alternative early identification and treatment plan; approved and supported by the FAA, which is currently being developed by the Air Line Pilots Association and involves the peer group approach and human intervention. J.P.B.

A80-45078 # Standard man-machine procedure of optimal synthesis in computer-aided design systems. II (Tipovi choveko-

mashinni protseduri na optimalniia sintez v sistemite za avtomatizirano proektirane. II). D. D. Burev (B'Igarska Akademiia na Naukite, Institut po Tekhnicheska Kibernetika i Robotika, Sofia, Bulgaria). *Problemi na Tekhnicheskata Kibernetika*, vol. 9, 1980, p. 3-14. 5 refs. In Bulgarian.

Standard man-machine procedures are described for four classes of optimal synthesis in CAD systems. Consideration is given to question of systems design under off-line conditions of operation.

RI

A80-45092 # The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors (Vliianie temperatury razlichnykh sloev kozhi na impul'satsiiu kholodovykh termoretseptorov). V. A. Konstantinov, N. K. Danilova, and K. P. Ivanov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR). Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR, vol. 66, June 1980, p. 902-907. 8 refs. In Russian.

The responses of skin thermoreceptors to variations in skin surface and interior layer temperatures are investigated. Rabbit upper lip and nose skin surfaces were cycled repeatedly between 22 and 40 C, and skin temperatures at depths of 0.1-0.2 and 2.55 mm and the activities of 16 individual cold thermoreceptors were monitored. The 18 C variations in surface temperature are found to cause variations of only 4.5 C in the temperature of the lower layers, with a time delay of 5-7 min. The firings of nine of the thermoreceptors are found to vary as skin surface temperature changed, while the remaining seven exhibited a pattern related to deep skin layer temperatures, demonstrating the existence of thermoreceptors at various depths within the skin. It is suggested that such a distribution allows the organism to assess the direction and intensity of heat flow through the skin.

A.L.W.

A80-45093 # The role of the hypoxic factor at elevated temperatures and possible mechanisms of its development (Rol' gipoksicheskogo faktora pri povyshennoi temperature i vozmozhnye mekhanizmy ego razvitiia). L. V. Ngi and Iu. Iu. Keerig (Voenno-Meditsinskaia Akademiia, Leningrad, USSR). Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal SSSR, vol. 66, June 1980, p. 908-913. 20 refs. In Russian.

Biochemical indicators of hypoxia are examined at elevated temperatures and conditions of decreased and increased humidity, and mechanisms for the development of hypoxia in response to elevated temperatures are discussed. The blood pH and blood levels of CO2, buffer bases, bicarbonate, lactic acid and pyruvic acid of rabbits exposed to a simulated altitude of 5000 m at 20-22 C are found to be identical with those of rabbits exposed to a temperature of 44-45 C at low relative humidity, while those of rabbits kept at the same temperature and a humidity from 90-95% exhibit even greater differences from initial values. Of the factors suggested to be responsible for the observed hypoxia accompanying hyperthermia, it is argued that the reduced partial oxygen pressure of alveolar air and the shift of the hemoglobin dissociation curve can be only of small importance, and that hypoxia of mixed type can be induced by a redistribution of blood and changes in the activity of certain respiratory enzymes.

A80-45273 Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference. V. I. Kushpil' and E. K. Veselova. (Optiko-Mekhanicheskaia Promyshlennost', vol. 46, Dec. 1979, p. 54.) Soviet Journal of Optical Technology, vol. 46, Dec. 1979, p. 752, 753. Translation.

The question of the possibilities of estimating the remoteness of a point light source in a space having no optical reference is examined. The results of an experiment in which observers place a point light source at a specified distance are presented. The results obtained are compared with the data of a direct estimate of remoteness in meters. (Author)

A80-45623 Low frequency asymptotics for a hydroelastic model of the cochlea. M. H. Holmes (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.). SIAM Journal on Applied Mathematics, vol. 38, June 1980, p. 445-456. 8 refs.

A three dimensional hydroelastic model of the cochlea is analyzed, where the fluid motion is described using the linearized Navier-Stokes equations and the basilar membrane is modeled as an elastic plate. By expanding in terms of the width to length ratio it is found that to first order there is Poiseuille flow down the cochlea and the plate reduces to a massless beam in the transverse direction. After this the solution is found for a particular geometry and comparison is made with experiment.

A80-45676 Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September 12-15, 1978, Proceedings. Symposium sponsored by the Centre International des Sciences Mécaniques and International Federation for the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms. Edited by A. Morecki (Warszawa, Politechnika, Warsaw, Poland), G. Bianchi (Milano, Politecnico, Milan, Italy), and K. Kedzior. Amsterdam, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.; Warsaw, PWN-Polish Scientific Publishers, 1980. 613 p. \$123.

The symposium focused on the mechanics and biomechanics of motion, the synthesis and design of robots and manipulators, motion control, sensors and artificial intelligence, man-machine systems, and applications. Papers are presented on the optimization of manipulator performance and actuation by interactive computing, the dimensional synthesis of manipulators, the decoupled feedback control of robot and manipulator arms, and the manipulation of large objects. Other papers include the optimal manipulator control on the basis of actual information on movement limitation, a microprocessor-based telemanipulator system, and the adaptive control of technological industrial robots for welding.

On the grasping process for objects of irregular shape. G. Bianchi and A. Rovetta (Milano, Politecnico, Milan, Italy). In: Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and Manipulators. 3rd, Udine, Italy, September 12-15, 1978, Proceedings.

Amsterdam, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.; Warsaw. PWN-Polish Scientific Publishers, 1980, p. 67-86. Research supported by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche.

A limitation in the efficient use of manipulators is often found in the difficulty of designing a mechanical hand capable of safely handling objects of different shapes. With the aim of developing models of multipurpose extremities, a hand with two fingers and a palm was designed (Rovetta, 1977; Rovetta and Casarico, 1978; Rovetta, 1980). This paper describes a first step in the analysis of the prehension process of an object of irregular shape. The motion of the object relative to the fingers and the palm is studied during the (Author) grasping process.

A80-45682 # Application of bond graphs to the synthesis and analysis of telechirics and robots. J. E. E. Sharpe (Queen Mary College, London, England). In: Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September 12-15, 1978, Proceedings. Amsterdam, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.; Warsaw, PWN-Polish Scientific Publishers, 1980, p. 217-227.

A80-45687 \* # Manipulation of large objects. A. K. Bejczy (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.). In: Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September 12-15, 1978, Proceedings. Amsterdam, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.; Warsaw, PWN-Polish Scientific Publishers, 1980, p. 301-322, 7 refs. Contract No. NAS7-100,

Remote manipulator control experiments have been conducted to investigate the problems related to the 'controlled collision' aspect of manipulation. A six degrees of freedom pantograph arm with a six-dimensional force-torque balance sensor and microprocessordriven real-time graphics display are employed in the experiments. Among other results, it is found that the use of computer force-torque feedback loop for 'stop at contact' provides a nearly linear relation between load transfer to jigs at 'stop at contact', rate

of motion, and preset force-torque threshold values for stop under limited motion and load conditions. V L

A80-45691 # A contribution to the biomechanics of masterslave manipulators. K. V. Frolov and A. E. Kobrinskii (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Mashinovedeniia, Moscow, USSR). In: Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September 12-15, 1978, Proceedings. Amsterdam, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.; Warsaw, PWN-Polish

Scientific Publishers, 1980, p. 461-475.

The paper deals with the results of the analysis of a method to control manipulators that is based on the admission of arbitrary divergence between the positions of the master and slave arms. This method assures a considerable gain in the slave arms' working zone yet the system feature that is usually referred to as mnemonicity suffers a decrease. An attempt has been made to suggest quantitative estimates for the mnemonicity of duplication systems and for the hand control systems performance. (Author)

A80-45693 # Adaptive control of technological industrial robots for welding. G. A. Spynu, V. T. Antonenko, and V. G. Timoshenko (Akademiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Elektrosvarki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). In: Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September 12-15, 1978, Proceedings. Amsterdam, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.; Warsaw, PWN-Polish Scientific Publishers, 1980. p. 554-568.

A80-45752 # Cost effectiveness modeling for a total training system. J. R. Milligan and R. J. Strohl (Rockwell International, North American Aircraft Div., Columbus, Ohio). American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Aircraft Systems Meeting, Anaheim, Calif., Aug. 4-6, 1980, Paper 80-1894. 9 p. 5 refs.

The Training System Cost Effectiveness (TSCE) Model enables many disciplines to assist in quantifying the critical relationship between system cost and effectiveness. In the TSCE model, trainer aircraft requirements and their relationship to other training media are defined using an expansion of the instructional system development process. In addition, the Model is designed to determine the influence of terminal learning objectives on combinations of people, support equipment, and training media. The result is a highly flexible model which can be used by decision makers to iteratively examine many alternatives and select a final system which best meets their (Author) needs.

Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and Δ80-45974 aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men. B. Melin, J. P. Eclache, G. Geelen, G. Annat, A. M. Allevard, E. Jarsaillon, A. Zebidi, J. J. Legros, and C. Gharib (Lyon I, Université, Lyons, France). European Journal of Applied Physiology, vol. 44, Aug. 1980, p. 141-151. 39 refs. Research supported by the Université de Lyon; Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Contract No. 77-7-0823.

A80-45975 The influence of temperature on the amplitude and frequency components of the EMG during brief and sustained isometric contractions. J. S. Petrofsky (Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio) and A. R. Lind (St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.), European Journal of Applied Physiology, vol. 44, Aug. 1980, p. 189-200. 34 refs. Grant No. AF-AFOSR-76-3084; Contract No. F33615-78-C-0501.

. The influence of temperature on the amplitude and frequency components of the EMG power spectra of the surface EMG recorded over the forearm muscles was examined in five male and five female subjects during brief and fatiguing isometric contractions of their handgrip muscles. Brief (3 s) isometric contractions were exerted at tensions ranging between 10 and 100% of each subject's maximum strength while fatiguing contractions were exerted at tensions of 25, 40, and 70% of their maximum strength. The temperature of the muscles during those contractions was varied by placing the forearms of the subjects in a controlled temperature water bath at temperatures of 10, 20, 30, and 40 C. The results of these experiments showed that the center frequency of the power spectra of the surface EMG was directly related to the temperature of the exercising muscles during brief isometric contractions. During fatiguing isometric contractions, the amplitude of the EMG increased while the center frequency of the EMG power spectra decreased for all tensions examined. (Author)

A80-46196 Extremes of urine osmolality - Lack of effect on red blood cell survival. H. A. Leon and J. E. Fleming (NASA, Ames Research Center, Biomedical Research Div., Moffett Field, Calif.). American Journal of Physiology, vol. 239, July 1980, p. C27-C31. 13 refs.

Rats were allowed a third of normal water intake for 20 days, and food consumption decreased. The reticulocyte count indicated a suppression of erythropoiesis. Urine osmolality increased from 2,000 mosmol/kg to 3,390 mosmol/kg. Random hemolysis and senescence of a cohort of red blood cell (RBC) previously labeled with (2-(C-14)) glycine was monitored via the production of (C-14)O. Neither hemolysis nor senescence was affected. Following water restriction, the polydipsic rats generated a hypotonic urine. Urine osmolality decreased to 1,300 mosmol/kg for at least 6 days; a reticulocytosis occurred, but RBC survival was unafrected. These results contradict those previously reported, which suggest that RBC survival is influenced by the osmotic stress imposed on the RBC by extremes of urine tonicity. This discrepancy, it is concluded, is due to differences in the methods employed for measuring RBC survival. The random-labeling technique employed previously assumes a steady state between RBC production and destruction. The cohortlabeling technique used here measures hemolysis and senescence independent of changes in RBC production, which is known to be depressed by fasting.

A80-46378 # Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology. T. S. Cheston (Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.). In: Space manufacturing III; Proceedings of the Fourth Conference, Princeton, N.J., May 14-17, 1979. New York, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1979, p. 25-29.

Controlled ecological life support systems (CELSS) and the social, anthropological and psychological aspects of life in a space habitat are discussed. The results of studies indicating the value of a ground-based CELSS experiment and further research required in CELSS development are presented, and the relation of nutrition, diet and food processing in space to CELSS are discussed, with attention also given to instances of controlled environmental agriculture on earth and the waste treatment options and requirements for a closed system. Design considerations for a zero-gravity environment are examined in light of social interactions and human needs and the problems of children's growth in a permanent settlement. Consideration is then given to the benefits of including anthropology in the development of space settlements, consciousness alterations in space such as those undergone by various Apollo and Skylab astronauts, and the legal background and responsibilities of governments in A.L.W. space.

A80-46392 # Nutrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems. J. P. Clark (ITT Continental Baking Co., Rye, N.Y.). In: Space manufacturing III; Proceedings of the Fourth Conference, Princeton, N.J., May 14-17, New York, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1979, p. 371-373; Discussion, p. 373, 374.

The status and research requirements for the nutrition, diet and food processing components of a controlled environment tite support system have recently been evaluated. The nutritional requirements for man, even in space, can be specified in terms of chemical composition rather than traditional foods. The dietary requirements are less well-known in terms of acceptability, variability and other

psychological factors. Food processing requirements refer both to preservation of stored foods and processing of recycled nutrients. There are novel constraints imposed by space conditions and by various potential raw materials. The key need is for efficient means of providing the organoleptic characteristics found necessary for an acceptable and nutritional diet. (Author)

A80-46393 # Agriculture and food production. J. M. Phillips (Arizona Research Associates, Inc., Tucson, Ariz.). In: Space manufacturing III; Proceedings of the Fourth Conference, Princeton, N.J., May 14-17, 1979, New York, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1979, p. 375-380. 16 refs.

The development of agriculture and food production systems for controlled ecological life support systems (CELSS) such as would be necessary in large space habitats is discussed. The adoption of a conservative strategy for supplying human dietary requirements, which would imply a diet composed of traditional food sources in sufficient diversity and abundance, is discussed, and implications of this strategy for the potential crop, livestock and aquatic components and biomass flow of a CELSS food production system are considered. The influence of CELSS for large space habitats on the coevolution of humans and agricultural and livestock species is argued to be a factor necessitating the maintenance of comprehensive selection criteria for potential biological components of CELSS. Finally, areas of further study on the ground and in the space environment are recommended and the terrestrial benefits and applications of the development of food production systems for CELSS in space habitats are indicated. A.L.W.

A80-46398 # Design opportunities - Zero gravity versus one gravity environments. C. A. O'Donnell (M. Rosenblatt and Son, Inc., Arlington, Va.). In: Space manufacturing III; Proceedings of the Fourth Conference, Princeton, N.J., May 14-17, 1979.

New York, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc., 1979, p. 505-507, Discussion, p. 507-508.

The weightless environment produces physical changes in man, alters his modes of perception, and presents a new interface with his physical surroundings. These changes suggest that the eventual shape and form of habitat interiors will differ from many present concepts. This paper presents selected examples of physical and perceptual changes in zero gravity and raises issues which must be incorporated into the design process to provide space habitats which will meet man's new needs in a changed environment. It also suggests that methods must be developed to measure the qualitative effects of design on persons in confined environments. (Author)

A80-46549 A rule-based model of human problem solving performance in fault diagnosis tasks. W. B. Rouse, S. J. Pellegrino (McDonnell Douglas Automation Co., St. Louis, Mo.), and S. H. Rouse. *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, vol. SMC-10, July 1980, p. 366-376. 22 refs. Grant No. DAHC19-78-G-0011; Contract No. MDA903-79-C-0421.

The paper considers the modeling of human fault diagnosis behavior in terms of sequences of tests selected. A rule-based model was proposed and evaluated in the context of fault diagnosis tasks: one task included data for 118 subjects and the second task had 36 subjects. It was shown that the model chose tests similar to those of the human 94% and 88% of the time, respectively. Considering the model's ability to choose the same tests as subjects, the comparison between model and subjects was not good, resulting in only a 52% agreement for the first task. However, such a result is expected when subjects are placed in a situation where they must choose between two or more equally attractive alternatives. It was concluded that the fairly favorable results presented in terms of similar tests should be interpreted as meaning that the model and subjects used the same rule in the same situation over 90% of the time.

A.T.

A80-46550 Use of active compliance in the control of legged vehicles. C. A. Klein (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio)

and R. L. Briggs (MIT, Lexington, Mass.). *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, vol. SMC-10, July 1980, p. 393-400. 29 refs. NSF Grant No. ENG-78-18957.

Often it is desirable to specify both position and force at the end effector of a manipulator system; however, when the system forms a closed kinematic chain both cannot be realized independently. Active compliance is a trade-off method that can be easily incorporated into the supervisory control philosophy-which is often used to control complex man-machine system. An example of such a system is the Ohio State University (OSU) Hexapod which is a legged walking vehicle. Active compliance is shown to be invaluable for allowing legged locomotion over irregular terrain. (Author)

A80-46804 # Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft (Rezul'taty eksperimenta 'Rost mikroorganizmov' na kosmicheskom korable 'Soiuz-22'). V. A. Kordium, L. V. Polivoda, V. G. Man'ko, V. G. Babskii, N. I. Kon'shin, T. G. Gavrish, L. P. Polishchuk, and A. L. Mashinskii. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 3-14. 13 refs. In Russian.

Results of the Soyuz-22 experiment concerning the effects of the space environment on the growth of the bacterium Proteus vulgaris are presented. Following growth under anaerobic conditions in a ROST-3 growth chamber, bacteria innoculated onto a growth medium under space conditions were observed to be inhibited in growth relative to ground-based laboratory and transported controls, with the experimental cultures containing fewer and smaller cells. Chemotaxis investigations have shown the experimental cells to be less responsive to the products of their own metabolism than controls, while exhibiting inhibited colony growth on solid media with varying agar concentrations. It is noted that the differences found in the present experiment were more pronounced than decreases in viability and growth rate observed in previous experiments on board Soyuz-16 and Soyuz-19.

A.L.W.

A80-46805 # · The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft (Ul'trastruktura kletok Proteus vulgaris, vyrosshikh v orbital'nom polete na bortu kosmicheskogo korablia 'Soiuz-22'). O. P. Bochagova, N. I. Kon'shin, E. L. Kordium, and A. F. Popova. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 14-20. In Russian.

Results of an electron microscopic analysis of the ultrastructure of cells of the bacterium Proteus vulgaris grown under anaerobic conditions in orbit on board Soyuz-22 and in the laboratory are presented. Four types of bacterial cell are observed, corresponding to cell types I, III, IV and VI, which are characterized by varying amounts of regions of electron-transparent deposits of easily dissolved formazan, fibrillar-granular formations and membrane structures. In addition, a number of other cell types was observed, all without formazan deposits but with a great extent of internal lysis. The ultrastructures of the experimental and control cells are found to be similar in many ways, exhibiting signs of premature aging due to the experimental manipulation. Ultrastructural observations are also found to be in agreement with the observed growth patterns of the cells, with the presence of formazan deposits in 3% of the experimental cells, 6.8% of the laboratory controls and 1.5% of the transported controls, and the laboratory controls remaining in the best condition. A.L.W.

A80-46806 # The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influence of artificial solar radiation (Vyzhivaemost' nekotorykh vidov temnookrashennykh gribov pod vliianiem iskusstvennogo solnechnogo izlucheniia). N. N. Zhdanova, A. N. Liulichev, A. I. Vasilevskaia, and A. L. Antonenko. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 20-24. 18 refs. In Russian

The resistance of several species of melanin-containing mushrooms to artificial solar radiation is investigated in light of their
demonstrated resistance to UV radiation prevalent in the space
environment. Specimens of the UV-resistant mushrooms Stemphylium ilicis, S. sarciniforme and Cladosporium transchelii and

certain of its mutations with defects in melaninogenesis were irradiated by a simulated solar radiation with 10-12% of its energy in the UV at levels of up to 700 J/sq m sec in air and 1400 J/sq m sec in vacuum. Results obtained in air are found to be similar to those in vacuum, and indicate that resistance to damage induced by solar radiation is dependent on melanin content in the cellular envelope of the mushrooms studied.

A.L.W.

A80-46807 # The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris (Vliianie faktorov kosmicheskogo poleta na kharakteristiki pitatel'noi sredy dlia bakterii Proteus vulgaris). V. G. Babskii, V. G. Man'ko, L. V. Polivoda, A. A. S'edin, and V. A. Kordium. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 24-30. 18 refs. In Russian.

The effects of the space flight environment on the physicochemical and biological properties of the weak gel of nutrient agar used to support cultures of the bacterium Proteus vulgaris during space experiments are investigated. The bacterial growth properties, viscosity and sedimentation characteristics of the indicator-containing nutrient medium used in space-borne microorganism growth experiments were measured for samples flown on Soyuz 20 for a period of three months and laboratory and transported controls. It is found that the transport of the medium to the launch facility and space flight conditions lead to a significant decrease in the mechanical strength of the agar gel, accompanied even in the laboratory samples by a decrease in its capacity to support bacterial growth and mobility.

A.L.W.

A80-46809 # The effect of space flight conditions on higher plant cells in vitro culture (Vliianie uslovii kosmicheskogo poleta na kletki vysshikh rastenii v kul'ture in vitro). P. G. Sidorenko and A. L. Mashinskii. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 39-42. 5 refs. In Russian.

The effects of space flight conditions on the growth, reproduction and several structural and function characteristics of tissue cultures of the higher plant Haplopappus gracilis are investigated. For cultures grown on a solid agar medium on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft for nine days, optical and electron microscopic analysis indicates that the growth of the culture was slowed relative to control cultures, with a disruption of tissue structure evidently due to in-flight vibrations. No substantial differences were found between the nature of growth, the formation of reproductive cells, mitosis frequencies, nuclear dimensions and population karyotypes in experimental and control cultures kept at 18 C, although controls grown at the optimum temperature of 26 C exhibited a larger increase in biomass.

A80-46810 # The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens (Vliianie uslovii orbital'nogo poleta na formirovanie generativnykh organov Mussari racemosum i Anethum graveolens). E. L. Kordium, A. L. Mashinskii, A. F. Popova, S. A. Uvarova, and L. A. Khristenko. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978 p. 42-49. In Russian.

The effects of orbital space flight conditions on the growth of the male gametophyte of the bulbous herb Muscari racemosum and on the formation of the generative organs of dill plants (Anethum graveolens) are investigated. The plants were grown from seeds carried on board the Soyuz-20 spacecraft during the course of its three-month flight beginning in November, 1975, and compared with laboratory controls and plants grown under natural conditions by means of optical microscopy. It is found that space flight conditions lead to an acceleration in the development of the male gametophyte of M. racemosum and a decrease in the germination rate and the percent of shoot formation in dill plants. However, the numbers of buds and leaves and the characteristics of the establishment of generative organs, sporo- and gametogenesis, male and female gametophyte development, fruiting and embryo- and endosperm-

genesis in the dill are observed to be basically similar to those of the controls. Finally, it is noted that the seeds produced by the experimental plants were similar in size and weight to those of the controls.

A.L.W.

A80-46811 # Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed (Izuchenie vliianiia faktorov kosmicheskogo poleta na vykhod iz anabioticheskogo sostoianiia turinov spirodely mnogokorennoi). Iu. A. Kutlakhmedov, G. S. Sokirko, D. M. Grodzinskii, A. L. Mashinskii, G. S. Nechitailo, and N. I. Kon'shin. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 49-54. In Russian.

The effects of space flight conditions on the emergence of turions from the dormant state to a state of active growth is investigated in the great duckweed Spirodela polyrhiza. Specimens of dormant spirodela turions placed in IFS growth chambers on board the Soyuz-12 and 13 and Cosmos-656 spacecraft were activated under space flight conditions by the awakening factor kinetin, and subsequent growth was monitored by tritiated thymidine uptake and fascicle growth. The early stages of cell division in the meristem are found to be inhibited in experimental specimens relative to controls, accompanied by an irregular suppression of the function of the first daughter fascicle. It is concluded that the early stages of the awakening of the duckweed appear to be a sensitive and convenient model for the investigation of the effects of the space flight environment.

A.L.W.

A80-46812 # The effects of simulated weightlessness on the reproductive capacity of the great duckweed in the norm and under irradiation (Vliianie simulirovannoi nevesomosti na reproduktivnuiu sposobnost' spirodely mnogokorennoi v norme i pri obluchenii). lu. A. Kutlakhmedov, G. S. Sokirko, and D. M. Grodzinskii. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 55-58. 7 refs. In Russian.

The effects of weightlessness simulated on a clinostat on the generative capacity of meristem cells of the great duckweed are investigated for samples irradiated by various doses of Co-60 gamma radiation. Irradiated cells grown under simulated weightlessness are found to exhibit an increased number of descendants relative to meristems cultured under normal gravity, indicating an increase in radiation stability. Increased numbers of generations, descendents in each generation and generation rates are also observed for nonirradiated specimens in the clinostat relative to those grown under normal conditions.

A.L.W.

A80-46813 # The effects of low-intensity magnetic fields on plant cell reproduction (Vliianie magnitnykh polei nizkoi napriazhennosti na reproduktsiiu kletok). V. M. Fomicheva, N. I. Bogatina, B. I. Verkin, V. M. Litvin, and N. B. Rudenko. Kosmicheskie Issledovaniia na Ukraine, no. 12, 1978, p. 58-62. 28 refs. In Russian.

The effects of magnetic fields on the order of 0.5 millioersted on the reproduction rate of cells of the seeds of the pea plant are investigated by means of autoradiography. Following a 24-h incubation of the seeds in an artificial magnetic field and control fields, autoradiographs were made of cells labeled by tritiated thymidine. Results indicate a 30% increase in the duration of the cell cycle for cells grown in a null magnetic field, which is due to the prolongation of the G1 (presynthetic) phase. In addition, in hypomagnetic conditions the size of the proliferative pool is decreased to 68% of the population, in contrast to the 96% of the population undergoing proliferation in control cells. Results thus demonstrate the sensitivity of the phase preceding DNA synthesis to environmental factors and the complexity of the system regulating cell proliferation. A.L.W.

A80-46961 # The axiomatic introduction of a metric in binocular visual space. I, II (Aksiomaticheskoe vvedenie metriki v binokuliarnom zritel'nom prostranstve. I, II). B. K. Lopatchenko. Problemy Bioniki, no. 23, 1979, p. 10-20. In Russian.

Consideration is given to the development of a mathematical model of the physical space revealed by binocular visual mechanisms.

The black box method for investigating visual perception, in which the subject is regarded as an undetermined transformer of information (black box), is discussed, with attention given to the types of input-output tasks involved in such experiments, and it is noted that such experiments have indicated that in perception, binocular space is characterized by Lobachevskii geometry. A set of axioms is then derived based on the operations of equipartition and distance comparison for specifying the metric properties of visual space. It is noted that the axioms and definitions presented are in agreement with experimental observations and can be used to obtain Hilbert's axioms describing three-dimensional space.

A.L.W.

A80-46962 # The discreteness of auditory information (K voprosu o diskretnosti slukhovoi informatsii). S. A. Usenko. *Problemy Bioniki*, no. 23, 1979, p. 27-32. In Russian.

On the basis of psychoacoustic experiments, it is proposed that the quantity of information derivable by the human auditory apparatus from an audio oscillogram is finite and thus can be represented in discrete form. Consideration is given to the observed behavior of sensory systems as nonideal instruments, reacting only to sufficiently large changes in sensory input, and the limited temporal passband of acoustic information receivers. An analytic expression is derived for a discrete signal perceived as an analog signal, and an experimental transformer circuit used to verify the formulation, which is in accordance with Talbot's law is presented. It is pointed out that the discreteness of auditory information can be used as a basis for the development of an instrument for the analysis and synthesis of speech.

A80-46970 # Experimental investigations of binocular space perception (Eksperimental'nye issledovaniia binokuliarnogo vospriiatiia prostranstva). B. K. Lopatchenko and I. V. Shul'gin. Problemy Bioniki, no. 22, 1979, p. 17-24. 18 refs. In Russian.

Experimental investigations of binocular perception are reviewed in light of their applicability to the formulation of a mathematical model of space perception. Attention is given to the work of Helmholtz (1911) and Blumenfeld (1913), which demonstrated that a line perceived as straight in the frontal plane is in reality curved, the experiments of Ames (1951, 1957) on the perception of distorted rooms, the theoretical work of Luneburg which concluded that visual space was not Euclidian but Riemannian with constant negative curvature, and the suls aquent work of Blank, (1958), von Schelling (1960), Faley (1964), Buzeman (1962), and Ziman (1970) which developed Luneburg's ideas. In addition, the conclusions of Zajaczkowska (1956) and Kienle (1963) which point out some of the difficulties of the Luneburg theory of a hyperbolic space projected on a Euclidian space are indicated.

A.L.W.

A80-46972 # An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions (Mekhanizm obrabotki informatsii v sistemakh s kraevym kontrastom i nekotorye zritel'nye illiuzii). G. V. Aleshin and V. A. Grabina. *Problemy Bioniki*, no. 22, 1979, p. 60-65. In Russian.

Mechanisms for enhancing the contrast of contours are discussed and the implications of these mechanisms for certain optical illusions encountered in observational tasks are examined. Expressions for contrast enhancement for a linear receptor field are presented, and it is pointed out that the increase in brightness observed at the light side of a boundary is equal to the brightness drop observed at the dark edge. Conditions for the perception of a widening of the white field of the contrasting system at the expense of the darker field are also obtained and shown to account for the well-known square illusion, the Mueller-Lyer illusion and illusions of radiating lines by retinal mechanisms.

A80-47021 \* Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man. M. Epstein, A. G. DeNunzio, and M. Ramachandran (U.S. Veterans Administration, Medical Center; Miami, University, Miami, Fla.). Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology, vol. 49, Aug. 1980, p. 184-188. 21 refs. Research supported by the U.S. Veterans Administration; Contract No. NAS9-15473.

During the initial phase of space flight, there is a translocation of fluid from the lower parts of the body to the central vascular compartment with a resultant natriuresis, diuresis, and weight loss, Because water immersion is regarded as an appropriate model for studying the redistribution of fluid that occurs in weightlessness, an immersion study of relatively prolonged duration was carried out in order to characterize the temporal profile of the renal adaptation to central hypervolemia. Twelve normal male subjects underwent an immersion study of 8-h duration in the sodium-replete state. Immersion resulted in marked natriuresis and diuresis which were sustained throughout the immersion period. The failure of that natriuresis and diuresis of immersion to abate or cease despite marked extracellular fluid volume contraction as evidenced by a mean weight loss of -2.2 + or - 0.3 kg suggests that central blood volume was not restored to normal and that some degree of central hypervolemia probably persisted.

A80-47022 Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in the rat exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves. E. Preston and G. Préfontaine (National Research Council, Div. of Biological Sciences, Ottawa, Canada). Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology, vol. 49, Aug. 1980, p. 218-223, 15 refs.

A80-47023 Plasma testosterone during treadmill exercise. J. E. Wilkerson, S. M. Horvath, and B. Gutin (California, University, Santa Barbara, Calif.). Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology, vol. 49, Aug. 1980, p. 249-253. 18 refs. Grant No. AF-AFOSR-78-3534.

Five male volunteers performed 20 min of steady-state sub-maximal exercise on a motor-driven treadmill at five intensities (30, 45, 60, 75, and 90% maximal aerobic capacity) as well as several maximal aerobic capacity tests. Peripheral venous plasma testosterone concentrations increased above resting values in proportion to exercise intensity. However, this increase in plasma testosterone concentration was virtually equal in magnitude to the decrease in plasma volume observed consequent to the exercise bouts, resulting in no change in total testosterone contents. There was an unexpected anticipatory elevation in resting preexercise control testosterone concentration and content with increasing work intensity. The possibility that testosterone has a direct role in the organism's response to whole-body exercise is questioned. (Author)

A80-47024 Physiological responses of physically fit men and women to acclimation to humid heat. B. A. Avellini, E. Kamon, and J. T. Krajewski (Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.). Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology, vol. 49, Aug. 1980, p. 254-261. 23 refs.

A80-47025 Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,300 m - Effects of relative polycythemia. D. Horstman, R. Weiskopf, and R. E. Jackson (U.S. Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.). Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology, vol. 49, Aug. 1980, p. 311-318, 29 refs.

The effects of a three-week exposure to an altitude of 4300 m on physiological work capacity are investigated, with particular emphasis on the contribution of high-altitude polycythemia. Nine healthy male subjects were tested for maximal exercise capacity and endurance at sea level, during a three-week sojourn at 4300 m and following the subsequent removal of 450 ml of whole blood from five of the subjects. Following two weeks at altitude, maximal O2 consumption and systemic O2 transport are observed to increase 10%, the latter of which is due to a 19% increase in arterial O2 content despite a 9% decrease in maximal cardial output. The increased arterial O2 content in turn is found to be a result of a 12% increase in O2 carrying capacity and a 6% increase in arterial O2 saturation, while decreased cardiac output is attributed to a 9%

decrease in maximal stroke volume. Following blood removal, reductions of 8 and 7% in maximal O2 consumption and systemic O2 transport respectively are obtained, accompanied by decreases in arterial O2 content and capacity and increases in cardiac output and stroke volume. Results indicate that the effects of increased carrying capacity exceed those of reduced cardiac output, resulting in increased work capacity to which relative polycythemia is a major contributor.

A.L.W.

A80-47064 # Thermal response model of a simulated cranial structure exposed to radiofrequency radiation. J. G. Burr, D. K. Cohoon, E. L. Bell, and J. W. Penn (USAF, School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex.). IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, vol. BME-27, Aug. 1980, p. 452-460. 21 refs.

A thermal response model of a simulated cranial structure (multilayered sphere) exposed to radiofrequency radiation (RFR) has been developed and experimentally verified for the no blood flow case. The thermal response model considers the RFR energy absorption distribution as predicted through use of the Mie theory, the thermal properties of the many layers, the blood flow to the central core area, and surface cooling through the application of a nonhomogeneous Newton cooling law. The model was preliminarily verified using homogeneous muscle equivalent spheres and an electrothermia monitor.

(Author)

A80-47065 Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, J. E. Ribeiro, A. G. Neto, N. G. Wiederehecker, A. F. C. Infantosi (Rio de Janeiro, Universidade Federal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), and A. Caprihan (Lovelace Medical Center, Albuquerque, N. Mex.). *IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering*, vol. BME-27, Aug. 1980, p. 473-476. 5 refs.

Errors associated with the use of coherent signal averaging in synchronism with the ECG R wave to detect His-bundle activity are analyzed. A model of signal averaging is developed in order to investigate the effects of the sampling interval, periodic noise, quantization error and trigger detection for an information signal occuring up to 40 msec before the QRS complex at an amplitude from 0.001 to 0.01 times that of the QRS complex. It is found that 60-Hz interference muscular noise and quantization error all behave as white noise, an accurate detection of the R wave is necessary, and that quantization error is negligible for 8 bits of quantization. A.L.W.

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### STAR ENTRIES

N80-28812\*# Jet Propulsion Lab.; California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

### A VERY LONG BASELINE INTERFEROMETRY SKY SUR-

Robert A. Preston and D. D. Morabito In NASA. Goddard Space Flight Center Radio Interferometry Jul. 1980 p 173-179 refs

(Contract NAS7-100)

Avail: NTIS HC A20/MF A01 CSCL 08E

A systematic very long baseline interferometry (VLBI) sky survey, undertaken to find a suitable set of compact celestial radio sources from which a more complete VLBI reference frame can be constructed, discussed. The survey was conducted by searching known celestial radio sources for compact components by means of VLBI observations. Baseline lengths were about 7 x 10 to the 7th power RF wavelengths (lambda = 13.1 cm), so the spatial wavelengths being sampled by the interferometer were generally on the order of a few milliarcseconds. Hence, the radio sources detected have a measurable portion of their total flux density contained in components that are no more than a few milliarcseconds in angular extent. Existing information of radio sources were used as clues to source size. E.D.K.

N80-29010\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

# ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN ALBINO RATS SUBJECTED TO STRESS

J. Mercier, G. Assouline, and J. Fondarai Apr. 1980 8 p ref Transl. into ENGLISH from OMPT Rend. Soc. Biol. (France), v. 161. no. 7, Jun. 1967 p 1639-1641 Presented at Marseilles Biol. Soc. Meeting, 20 Jun. 1967 Transl. by Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif. Original doc. prep. by Med. and Pharm. Fac. of Marseilles

(Contract NASw-3199)

(NASA-TM-76118) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Twenty one albino Wistar rats were subjected to stress for 7 hours. There was a significant difference in the slopes of regression lines for 7 nonulcerous rats and those for 14 ulcerous rats. Nonulcerous rats subjected to stress showed greater EEG curve synchronization than did ulcerous rats. If curve synchronization can be equated to a relaxed state, it may therefore be possible to explain the protective action of hypnotics, tranquilizers and analgesics on ulcers.

N80-29011\*# Miami Univ., Coral Gables, Fla. Inst. for Molecular and Cellular Evolution.,

### FROM INANIMATE MATTER TO LIVING SYSTEMS

Sidney W. Fox 27 May 1980 33 p refs

(Grant NGR-10-007-008)

(NASA-CR-163372) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Since the early part of this century, the Genesis account of the origin and evolution of life has been explained as an extrapolation of astronomical and geochemical processes. The essence of the answer to date is a protoreproductive protocell of much biochemical and cytophysical competance. The processes of its origin, molecular ordering, and its functions are described. A crucial understanding is that of the nonrandomness of evolutionary processes at all stages (with perhaps a minor statistical component). In this way, evolution conflicts with statistical randomness: the latter is a favorite assumption of both scientific and creationistic critics of the proteinoid theory. The principle contribution of the proteinoid theory to the understanding of general biology is to particularize the view

that evolutionary direction is rooted in the shapes of molecules, in stereochemistry. After molecules of the right kind first assembled to protocells, life in its various stages of evolution was an inevitable consequence. It is molecules that continue to assemble as part of living process and, in the role of enzymes, continue to direct life cycle of the cell.

A.R.H.

N80-29012\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

THE EFFECT OF HYPODYNAMIA ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE INTRAORGANIC BLOOD VESSELS AND THE CAPACITY OF THE BLOOD STREAM IN THE DIAPHRAGM OF WHITE RATS

A. I. Gerus May 1980 11 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Vestsi Akad. Navuk BSSR, Ser. Biyal. Navuk (USSR), no. 3, 1974 p 94-98 Transl. by Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.

(Contract NASw-3198)

(NASA-TM-76140) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The effect of hypodynamia on the vascular system of white rats with diaphragm deprivation was investigated. Morphological changes in the intraorganic blood stream of the diaphragm were determined. The capacity of the intraorganic vascular flow within the diaphragm muscles was established.

N80-29013\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

### GENETIC CHANGES INDUCED BY SPACE FLIGHT FACTORS IN BARLEY SEEDS ON SOYUZ-5 AND SOYUZ-9 CRAFT

N. I. Nuzhdin and R. L. Dozortseva Jul. 1980 17 p refs Transl, into ENGLISH from Zh. Obshch. Biol. (USSR), v. 33, no. 2, 1972 p 336-346 Translation was announced as N70-23662 Transl, by Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.

(Contract NASw-3198)

(NASA-TM-76281) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Air-dry seeds of the barley Zimujuschij moscowskyi of the 1969 harvest were taken into space onboard the spaceships Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9. A cytological study of the mitosen meristemic cells in rootlet terminals revealed that space flight factors (SFF) in nonirradiated seeds induced about 3% of aberrant cells. After irradiation the effect of SFF increased over two-fold. Although the radio protectors ensured the seeds against from the SFF-induced damage either in irradiated or nonirradiated seed cells which is inconsistent with the previously obtained data.

L.F.M.

N80-29014\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. John F. Kennedy Space Center, Cocoa Beach, Fla.

# RESPONSE OF SELECTED PLANT AND INSECT SPECIES TO SIMULATED SOLID ROCKET EXHAUST MIXTURES AND TO EXHAUST COMPONENTS FROM SOLID ROCKET FUELS

William W. Heck (Department of Agriculture), William M. Knott, Edward P. Stahel (North Carolina State Univ.), John T. Ambrose (North Carolina State Univ.), James N. McCrimmon (North Carolina State Univ.), Madeleine Engle (North Carolina State Univ.), Louse A. Romanow (North Carolina State Univ.), Alan G. Sawyer (North Carolina State Univ.), and James D. Tyson (North Carolina State Univ.) Aug. 1980 158 p refs

(NASA-TM-74109; KSC-TR-51-1) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The effects of solid rocket fuel (SRF) exhaust on selected plant and and insect species in the Merritt Island, Florida area was investigated in order to determine if the exhaust clouds generated by shuttle launches would adversely affect the native, plants of the Merritt Island Wildlife Refuge, the citrus production, or the beekeeping industry of the island. Conditions were simulated in greenhouse exposure chambers and field chambers constructed to model the ideal continuous stirred tank reactor. A plant exposure system was developed for dispensing and monitoring the two major chemicals in SRF exhaust, HCl and Al203, and for dispensing and monitoring SRF exhaust (controlled fuel burns).

Plants native to Merritt Island, Florida were grown and used as test species. Dose-response relationships were determined for short term exposures of selected plant species to HCI, Al203, and mixtures of the two to SRF exhaust.

R.E.S.

N80-29015\* # National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

### ULCERS IN RESTRAINED RATS: STUDY OF PROTECTIVE SUBSTANCES

L. Buche and D. Gallaire May 1980 21 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Arch. Sci. Physiol. (France), v. 21, no. 4, 1967 p 537-552 Transl. by Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif. Original doc. prep. by Pharmacology Inst. (Contract NASw-3199)

(NASA-TM-76184) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The genesis of ulcers in restrained rats is discussed through an investigation of the relationship between the protective effects of nervous system effectual substances examined vis-a-vis ulcers in restrained rats and their elective or secondary pharmacologic effects. The substances used were capable of either peripheral parasympatholytic, sympatholytic, ganglioplegic, spasmolytic effects or central, hypnotic, tranquilizing, neuroleptic, analgesic effects. The regular and considerable protection observed with parasympatholytics (atropine sulfate, benzylonium bromide, dihexyverine, J.L. 1344) and a ganglioplegic (pentamethonium) is a function of their anticholinergic properties. It is of less importance with dibenamine, a sympatholytic action on the adrenergic receptors. Among the central depressive substances tested (hypnotics, tranquilizers, neuroleptics, analgesic), phenobarbital at a nonhypnotic dose, and dextromoramide at a nonanalgesic dose, show antiulcerous effects, which are found with chlorpromazine only at cataleptogenic doses.

N80-29016\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

# EFFECT OF CERTAIN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS ON ADAPTATION UNDER STRESS CONDITIONS

A. V. Stanishevskaya and L. N. Mezentseva Jun. 1980 7 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Farakol. Toksikol. (USSR), v. 40, no. 1, 1977 p 9-12 Transl. by Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.

(Contract NASw-3198)

(NASA-TM-76185) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Experiments staged on rats demonstrated that the formation of pathological states caused by stress and accompanied by the development of ulcerative lesion of the gastric mucosa are associated with the degree of the catecholamines level drop in the mesencephalon and hypothalamus. The application of seduxen and also of combinations consisting of L-DOPA with seduxen, or with an L-adrenoblocking agent pyroxan tends to reduce the frequency of developing alcerative lesions of the stomach. The protective effect produced by the combination of L-DOPA with an L-adrenoblocking agent pyroxan is barred by an additional administration of an B-adrenoblocking agent, inderal. Author

N80-29017# Wyoming Univ., Laramie. Dept. of Zoology and Physiology.

### PARAMECIUM TETRAURELIA: PRESCREEN FOR HAZ-ARDOUS AGENTS

J. Smith-Sonneborn, C. Herr, and E. VanKirk 1979 37 p refs (Contract DE-AC02-77EV-04477)

(DOE/EV-04477/1) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The ciliated protozoan, paramecia, is proposed as a eukaryote model system for use in short term screening assays for detection of mutagenic/carcinogenic and hazardous agents. The approach utilizes two assays: the mutagenic and photodynamic systems.

DO

N80-29018# WIL Research Labs., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. TERATOLOGIC EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO DIESEL EXHAUST EMISSIONS (RATS) Progress Report, 15 Sep. 1978 - 7 Feb. 1979

Kathleen M. Werchowski, Vincent W. Chaffee, and G. Bruce Briggs Jan. 1980 41  $\mbox{p}$ 

(Contract EPA-68-03-2652)

(PB80-159965: EPA-600/1-80-010) Avail: NTIS-HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06T

The potential for diesel exhaust emissions to produce malformations in rat fetuses was investigated. The rats were exposed by the inhalation route to a 10% concentration of diesel exhaust emissions in inhalation chambers on days 6 through 15 of gestation. (Methods used conform to the guideline developed by the Food and Drug Administration for evaluating teratogenic effects in rats.) The results of the exposure of pregnant rats indicate that diesel exhaust emissions have no effect upon normal development of rat fetuses. Diesel exhaust emissions did not effect any of the parameters evaluated to assess maternal toxicity nor total number of fetuses born.

N80-29019# WIL Research Labs., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TERATOLOGIC EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO DIESEL EXHAUST EMISSION (RABBITS) Progress Report, 19 Dec. 1978 - 25 May 1979

Kathleen M. Werchowski, Stephen P. Henne, and G. Bruce Briggs Jan. 1980 49 p

(Contract EPA-68-03-2652)

(PB80-168529; EPA-600/1-80-011) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06T

The potential for diesel exhaust emissions to produce malformation in rabbit fetuses was evaluated. The pregnant does were exposed by the inhalation route to a 10% concentration of diesel exhaust emissions in inhalation chambers on days 6 through 18 of gestation (Methods used conform to the guideline developed by the Food and Drug Administration for evaluating teratogenic effects in rabbits.) The results of the exposure of pregnant rabbits indicate that diesel exhaust emissions have no effect upon the nornal development of rabbit fetuses. Diesel exhaust emission did not effect any of the parameters evaluated to assess maternal toxicity nor total number of fetuses born.

N80-29020# Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Inst. o Water Research.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING BLUE-GREEN VERSUS NONBLUE-GREEN ALGAL DOMINANCE IN LAKES Project Completion Report, 1 Oct. 1978 - 30 Sep. 1979

Kenneth H. Reckhow and Jonathan T. Simpson Feb. 1980 108 p refs

(Contract DI-14-34-0001-9024)

(PB80-169311; W80-04441; OWRT-A-102-MICH(3)) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Exploratory data analysis techniques were applied to 90 north temperate lakes included in the EPA National Eutrophication Survey to examine empirical relationships between: (1) the chemical and physical variables that affect algal dominance in lakes; and (2) the dominant algal type. Single variable box plots and bivariate-discriminant plots document the importance of the inorganic nitrogen concentration and hydraulic detention time in determining blue-green versus nonblue-green algal dominance in eutrophic lakes. The multivariate statistical technique of discriminant analysis was also applied to 68 high, alkalinity lakes in the data set to: (1) further identify variable relationships; and (2) construct a simple predictive model for algal dominance.

GRA

N80-29022# National Electrical Engineering Research Inst., Pretoria (South Africa).

CHANGES IN THE QRS COMPLEX OF THE ELECTROCAR-DIOGRAM DURING SLEEP AND EXERCISE M.S. Thesis. The abrupt change in mean value, the beat by beat variability of the amplitudes and the gradual change of mean amplitude may assist the analysis of sleep. (4) The response of the QRS waveform to inspiration has two components, namely a step response caused by movement of the heart with the diaphragm, and a transient response possibly caused by ventricular volume

changes. (5) The amplitudes of the R and S waves change in a defined pattern during exercise. (6) Changes of the R and S

#### Pretoria Univ.

John Nicholas Amoore May 1979 178 p refs (CSIR-ELEK-167) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01.

Changes in the QRS complex in normal healthy individuals during sleep were identified and studied in order to determine whether they are due to alteration in the cardiac signal or in the transfer function. A knowledge of the mechanism of the changes could provide useful information on the nature of sleep. The following conclusions were reached: (1) The surface ECG is a function of both the electrical activity of the heart and the transfer of the signals to the body surface. (2) An analysis of the transfer function extends the usefulness of the ECG. (3) Three modes of R and S amplitude changes occur during sleep. wave amplitudes may reflect changes in left ventricular end diastolic volume.

N80-29023\*# GARD, Inc., Niles, III.

DESIGN, FABRICATION AND TESTING OF A DUAL CATALYST AMMONIA REMOVAL SYSTEM FOR A URINE VCD UNIT Final Report

P. Budinikas Jun. 1980 43 p ref

(Contract NAS2-10237)

(NASA-CR-152372) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06B

A three-man capacity catalytic system for the recovery of water from urine was designed, constructed, and tested, it was designed to operate with feed streams containing high concentrations of urine vapor and only 5 to 7% of oxygen for the oxidation of ammonia and volatile organic vapor. It can operate either in a flow-through or a recycle mode and is capable of accepting the urine vapor produced by a vapor compression distillation evaporator. Testing consisted of short preliminary and optimization test, an endurance test of 74 hours continuous operation, and recycle tests using both air and oxygen. The system was designed for a urine processing rate of 0.86 liters/hr; however, it was tested at rates up to 1.2 liter/hr. Untreated urine evaporated by an electrically heated evaporator was used. The quality of the recovered water meets the U.S. Drinking Water Standards, with the exception of a low pH. Accumulation of solids in the urine sludge is reduced to approximately 65% of the anticipated value.

N80-29024\*# Houston Univ., Clear Lake, Tex.
ASTRONAUT TRAINING MANUAL Final Report
Eugene A. Coleman 30 Jun. 1980 251 p refs

(Contract NAS9-15642)

(NASA-CR-160758) Avail: NTIS HC A12/MF A01 CSCL 051

Scientific information from previous space flights, space medicine, exercise physiology, and sports medicine was used to prepare a physical fitness manual suitable for use by members of the NASA astronaut population. A variety of scientifically valid exercise programs and activities suitable for the development of physical fitness are provided. Programs, activities, and supportive scientific data are presented in a concise, easy to read format so as to permit the user to select his or her mode of training with confidence and devote time previously spent experimenting with training routines to preparation for space flight. The programs and activities included were tested and shown to be effective and enjoyable.

E.D.K.

 ${\bf N80\text{-}29025^*\#}$  National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

EFFECT OF RESTRICTED MOBILITY ON RNA CONTENT AND NUCLEOTIDE COMPOSITION AND ON PROTEIN CONTENT IN MOTONEURONS OF SPINAL CORD ANTER-IOR HORNS

A. V. Gorbunova Jun. 1980 7 p Transl. into ENGLISH from Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (USSR). v. 199, no. 4, 1971 p 976-979 Transl. by Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif. Original doc. prep. by Inst. of Med. and Biol. Problems, USSR Min. of Public Health

(Contract NASw-3198)

(NASA-TM-76190) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06S

An investigation into the effect of hypokinesia on the ribonucleic acid (RNA) content, the nucleotide composition, and dynamics of protein content in the motoneuron of the rat spinal cord anterior horns is described. Methodology and findings are presented. The study results showed that the nucleotide composition of the total cellular RNA at all the studied periods of hypokinesia remained unchanged and is characteristic for the cytoplasmic, high polymer ribosomal RNA. This means that with a change in the functional state of the neuron the newly formed RNA of the nerve cell has the same composition of bases as the original RNA that belongs to the ribosomal type.

N80-29026\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

### RNA CONTENT IN SPINAL CORD MOTONEURONS DURING HYPOKINESIA

A. V. Gorbunova Jun. 1980 9 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Tsitologiya (USSR), v. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1971 p 83-87 Transl. by Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif. Original doc. prepared by USSR Ministry of Public Health (Contract NASw-3198)

(NASA-TM-76200) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06S

The effect of a diminished motor activity of rats upon the ribonucleic and (RNA) content in a single isolated motoneuron of frontal of their spinal cord was studied. Within a 1 to 30 day exposure of rats to the hypokinetic conditions, RNA content was found to decrease on the 1st, 3rd, and 5th day and to return to the initial level by the 7th day. No changes in RNA content were observed during the subsequent stages of the experiments. The volume of the nerve cells declined on the 3rd and 5th day, whereas RNA concentration reduced on the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 30th day.

N80-29027# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Artificial Intelligence Lab.

# A COMPUTER IMPLEMENTATION OF A THEORY OF HUMAN STEREO VISION

W. E. L. Grimson Jan. 1980 62 p refs (Contract N00014-75-C-0643; Grant NSF MCS-77-07569) (AD-A084696; Al-M-565) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL

Recently, Marr and Poggio (1979) presented a theory of human stereo vision. An implementation of that theory is presented, and consists of five steps: (1) The left and right images are each filtered with masks of four sizes that increase with eccentricity: the shape of these masks is given by the laplacian of a Gaussian function. (2) Zero-crossings in the filtered images are found along horizontal scan lines. (3) For each mask size, matching takes place between zero-crossings of the same sign and roughly the same orientation in the two images, for a range of disparities up to about the width of the mask's central region. Within this disparity range, Marr and Poggio showed that false targets pose only a simple problem. (4) The output of the wide masks can control vergence movements, thus causing small masks to come into correspondence. In this way, the matching process gradually moves from dealing with large disparities at a low resolution to dealing with small disparities at a high resolution. (5) When a correspondence is achieved, it is stored in a dynamic buffer, called the 2 1/2 dimensional sketch. To support the sufficiency of the Marr-Poggio model of human stereo vision, the implementation was tested on a wide range of stereograms from the human stereopsis literature. The performance of the implementation is illustrated and compared with human perception. As well, statistical assumptions made by Marr and Poggio are supported by comparison with statistics found in practice. Finally, the process of implementing the theory has led to the clarification and refinement of a number of details within the theory; these are discussed in detail.

N80-29028# Wayne State Univ., Detroit, Mich. Ergonomics Research Lab.

A TECHNIQUE FOR ESTABLISHING TRUE LEVELS OF MUSCLE STRENGTH EXERTION Final Report, 1 Jun. 1979 - 31 Jan. 1980

06/16

K.:H. E. Kroemer and W. S. Marras Jan. 1980 85 p refs (Contract F49620-79-C-0109: AF Proj. 2313) (AD-A083576: AFOSR-80-0263TR) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06/16

Experiments were performed with 20 female and 20 male subjects in order to determine indicators of whether the subjects performed maximal or submaximal isometric strength exertion. The exertion tested were elbow flexion, finger flexion, knee flexion and knee extension. The only performance measures used were analog recordings of the strength scores exerted on a static dynamometer. The following was found: (1) The variability of tests scores in repeated exertion is not a viable indicator of the actual portion of individual strength exerted. (2) The buildup phase of strength exertion is a reliable indicator of the force level to be attained. The steeper the strength formation curve, the stronger the following muscle strength exertion.

N80-29029# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn. Health and Environmental Studies Program.

CHEMICAL IDENTIFIED IN HUMAN BIOLOGICAL MEDIA: A DATA BASE, VOLUME 1, PART 1, RECORDS 1-1580 Annual Report, Oct. 1979

M. Virginia Cone, comp., Margaret F. Baldauf, comp., Fay M. Martin, comp., and John T. Ensminger, comp. Mar. 1980 314 p. refs

(Contract W-7405-eng-26)

(ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1; APR-1) Avail: NTIS

HC A14/MF A01

A comprehensive data base of chemicals identified in human biological media (tissues and body fluids) is presented in two volumes. The data base in given in this volume in tabular form and arranged alphabetically by CAS preferred chemical name.

RES

N80-29030# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn. Health and Environmental Studies Program.

CHEMICALS IDENTIFIED IN HUMAN BIOLOGICAL MEDIA: A DATA BASE, VOLUME 1, PART 2, RECORDS 1-1580 Annual Report, Oct. 1979

M. Virginia Cone, comp., Margaret F. Baldauf, comp., Fay M. Martin, comp., and John T. Ensminger, comp. Mar. 1980 816 p refs

(Contract W-7405-eng-26)

(ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2; APR-1) Avail: NTIS HC A99/MF A01

A comprehensive data base of chemicals identified in human biological media (tissues and body fluids) is presented in two volumes. Introductory material, references, appendices, indices, and a chemical directory are given in this volume as a user quide to the data base.

R.E.S.

N80-29031# Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc., Canoga Park, Calif.

INITIAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF TRANSFORMER AND TRANSMISSION LINE NOISE ON PEOPLE. VOLUME 1: ANNOYANCE Final Report

K. S. Pearsons, R. L. Bennett, and S. A. Fidell Dec. 1979 114 p refs Sponsored by DOE 3 Vol.

(EPRI-EA-1240-Vol-1; EPRI-RP852-Vol-1) Avail: NTIS

HC A06/MF A01 The relative anno-

The relative annoyance of transmission line and transformer noise along with shaped noise and other environmental noises was evaluated in a laboratory setting. Thirty-two test subjects made paired comparisons of the annoyance of 19 signals under free field listening conditions. The study shows that transformer noise is about 10 decibles more acceptable than transmission line noise and thus casts doubt on the general validity of the A-weighted sound level index as a predictor of the relative noise annoyance of transformer noise as compared to transmission line corona noise. The inadequacy of the dBA as a unit for assessing certain types of relative noise evaluation is confirmed.

N80-29032# Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc., Canoga Park, Calif.

# INITIAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF TRANSFORMER AND TRANSMISSION LINE NOISE ON PEOPLE. VOLUME 2: SLEEP INTERFERENCE Final Report

R. D. Horonjeff, R. L. Bennett, and S. R. Teffeteller Dec. 1979 68 p refs Sponsored by Electric Power Research Inst. 3 Vol. (EPRI-EA-1240-Vol-2; EPRI-RP852-Vol-2) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

The relative awakening potential of four different sounds (a transformer, transmission line, window air conditioner, and distant traffic) was evaluated in a behavioral awakening study conducted in peoples' own homes. Fourteen participants in the Los Angeles, California area each participated in the experiment for a three week period. The results of the study indicate that the transformer, air conditioner, and traffic sounds would all awaken essentially the same proportion of the test population when presented at the same A-weighted sound level. The transmission line around, however, had to be presented at a level 10 dB(A) less than the other sounds to awaken an equivalent proportion of the population.

N80-29033# Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc., Canoga Park,

# INITIAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF TRANSFORMER AND TRANSMISSION LINE NOISE ON PEOPLE. VOLUME 3: COMMUNITY REACTION Final Report

S. A. Fidell, S. R. Teffeteller, and K. S. Pearsons  $\,$  Dec. 1979 61  $\,$  p  $\,$  refs. 3 Vol.

(EPRI-EA-1240-Vol-3: EPRI-RP852-Vol-3) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

A social survey intended to assess reactions to exposure to noise emissions of overhead electric power transmission lines and power transformers was conducted in Southern California. A structured questionnaire was administered by personal interview to a purposive sample of about 400 people residing at 17 sites along power line rights-of-way and in neighborhoods adjacent to transformer substations in urban areas. Estimates of the proportion of the American population exposed to noise of different levels from power lines and transformers were developed by analyses of several information sources. Acoustic measurements were made at all interviewing sites to assess the contributions of these low level electrical noise sources to overall background noise environments.

N80-29034# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn. Industrial Safety and Applied Health Physics Div.

**HEALTH EFFECTS OF LOW LEVEL RADIATION** 

John A. Auxier 1980 13 p (Contract W-7405-eng-26)

(DOE/TIC-11176) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

The health and environmental effects of low level radiation are reviewed. Emphasis is placed on effects on bone marrow and incidence of leukemia. Dose response curves are presented.

N80-29035# CarboMedics, Inc., San Diego, Calif.
STUDIES OF CARBON-SURFACED POLYMERIC, METALLIC
AND CERAMIC BIOMATERIALS Annual Report, 1 Apr.
1978 - 31 Mar. 1979

A. D. Haubold and H. S. Shim Dec. 1979 71 p refs (Contract N01-HV-4-2928)

(PB80-168859) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06B Carbon-surfaced composite biomaterials were investigated in order to: (1) determine whether thin carbon films that have physical and chemical properties similar to those of LTI carbon also confer the biochemical properties of LTI carbon to the coated composites, and (2) determine if the carbon-surfaced composites possess the necessary engineering properties for use in prosthetic devices. It was found that the strain to failure of carbon films on polymeric substrates is on the order of 4 to 5%. Failure of the carbon coating always coincided with the onset of plastic deformation in the substrate. The adhesion of the thin coatings is greater than the bulk strength of the polymer.

N80-29036# National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va

AIRCRAFT SONIC BOOM: BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS. CITATIONS FROM THE NTIS DATA BASE Progress Report. 1964 - Apr. 1980

Elizabeth A. Harrison May 1980 89 p Supersedes NTIS/PS-79/ 0190: NTIS/PS-78/0120

(PB80-810310; NTIS/PS-79/0190; NTIS/PS-78/0120) Avail: NTIS HC \$30.00/MF \$30.00 CSCL 06S

The selected abstracts of research reports cover the effects of sonic booms on humans, animals, birds, and fish. Discussions of biophysics, psychoacoustics, stress, and auditory tolerances are presented, along with materials on startle responses, disturbance, and compression wave reactions. This updated bibliography contains 82 abstracts.

N80-29037# National Technical Information Service, Springfield,

HYPOTHERMIA. CITATIONS FROM THE NTIS DATA BASE Progress Report, 1964 - May 1980

Elizabeth A. Harrison May 1980 257 p Supersedes NTIS/PS-79/0533: NTIS/PS-78/0517

(PB80-180526; NTIS/PS-79/0533; NTIS/PS-78/0517) Avail: NTIS HC \$30.00/MF \$30.00 CSCL 06\$

The selected abstracts cover high pressure narcosis, organ preservation, hyperbaric conditions, thermal homeostasis, thermoregulation, cold stress, cold tolerance, physiological effects and cold water immersion as related to hypothermia. This updated bibliography contains 250 abstracts.

N80-29038 Flying Personnel Research Committee, London (England).

RESEARCH ABSTRACTS IN THE BEHAVIOURAL SCI-ENCES, 1971 TO 1975: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oct. 1979 55 p

(FPRC-Memo-259; BR70999) Copyright. Avail: Issuina Activity

Abstracts of 122 papers representing work completed by the Royal Air Force between 1971 and 1975 are presented. Subjects studied include: general psychology; group and interpersonal processes; military structure and political processes; personal attitudes and evaluation; aviation medicine; physiological psychology and psychopharmacology; stress and performance; flight simulation; human factors and equipment design; ergonometrics of both air traffic control systems; and map design. Author (ESA)

N80-29039# Toronto Univ. (Ontario). Inst. for Aerospace THE EFFECT OF A PREDICTIVE WIND SHEAR CHART ON

PILOT LANDING PERFORMANCE

Eric Nick Solowka Apr. 1980 82 p Sponsored by National Research Council of Canada (UTIAS-TN-220: ISSN-0082-5263) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

A fixed base aircraft simulator limited to providing only the longitudinal equations of motion was used to study the effect of a predictive wind shear chart on landing performance through wind shear, it was found that the introduction of the predictive wind shear chart alone did not significantly alter the pilot's landing performance. Training as to wind shear effect and limited coaching combined with the presence of the predictive shear display did however improve pilot ability to maintain the aircraft on the desired flight path with little effect on airspeed control. This inability to improve airspeed control might not be an indication of poor pilot performance but suggests the adoption of another airspeed performance criterion. The overreaction of pilots to a novel wind shear (that was slightly different from those used in training flights) when the wind shear chart was available to them indicates that although better glide slope control can be achieved, care will have to be exercised when introducing a predictive shear display to the general aviation field.

N80-29040# Analytics, Inc., Willow Grove, Pa. DECISION AIDS FOR NAVAL AIR ASW Technical Report, Aug. 1978 - Aug. 1979

Wayne W. Zachary 15 Mar. 1980 136 p refs (Contract N00014-78-C-0743; NR Proj. 199-003) (AD-A085134: Rept-1366-A) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 15/7

This report examines the applicability of a variety of decision aiding techniques to operation decision situations encountered in Naval Air Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW). Decisions performed by the Tactical Coordinator (TACCO) in the three major Navy air ASW platforms, P-3C, S-3A, and LAMPS MK-III, are examined and synthesized into six decision making situations. These six situations are lost contact reacquisition, contact classification/ verification, on-station search, localization, surveillance tracking, and attack planning. They represent distinct decision making contexts in which specific mission objectives are sought. A method for prioritizing these decision situations for decision and construction is developed and applied. A survey of numerous decision aids and a detailed analysis of 15 military decision aids results in the development of a six category taxonomy of decision aiding techniques. Possible combinations of techniques that could be applied to aid each of the decision situations are determined by matching the decision aiding techniques from the taxonomy to the detailed descriptions of the decision situations. The matching of techniques to situations is facilitated by the development of a descriptive framework for the decision situations. The categories in this framework are chosen so as to uncover the aspects of the situations most amenable to decision aiding by the techniques in the taxonomy.

N80-29041# Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Clinical Research Div AUTOMATED PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS DETECTION IN AN ENTRY PORTAL SYSTEM Final Report

Jerry G. Davis, Jack A. Loeppky, and Michael D. Venters Oct. 1979 35 p refs (Contracts EY-76-C-04-0789; DE-AC04-76DP-00789)

(SAND-80-7026) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The application of automatic psychological stress detection to persons entering a secured facility through an entry portal is discussed. The numerous technical considerations in transducing the required physiological signals are presented. The major methods that a psychologically stressed person might utilize in an attempt to evade detection are also discussed. The prime evasionary method of drug intervention is given added emphasis. The hardware requirements for a typical installation are pre-DOE

N80-29042# Institut de Recherche de Transports, Bron (France). Centre d'Evaluation et de Recherche des Nuisances.

EFFECTS OF AIRCRAFT NOISE ON SLEEP: AN IN-SITU **EXPERIENCE** 

M. Vallet, J. M. Gagneux, and F. Simonet 1979 10 p refs Presented at 3d Intern. Congr. on Noise as a Public Health Problem Sponsored by Min. de l'Environ, and Direc, de l'Aviation Civile

Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

Electroencephalogram data and bedroom noise levels were recorded during four consecutive nights for 40 men living near the Roissy Airport in Paris questionnaire about sleep quality was administered each morning. All subjects had lived in the same location before the opening of the airport, and had been exposed to the noise for at least a year. The immediate effects of each noise event were noted and an analysis made of sleep structure. For the noisiest nights, total sleep decreased as the noise increased sleep induction latency increased with the noise index, and stage three and four sleep increase were noted. Author (ESA)

N80-29043\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYS-TEM: ANALYSIS OF STS-1

G. J. Steines Jul. 1980 38 p refs (NASA-TM-81032; JSC-16730; Rept-80-FM-36) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06K

The capability of the orbiter environmental control and life support system (ECLSS) to support vehicle cooling requirements in the event of cabin pressure reduction to 9 psia was evaluated.

using the Orbiter versions of the shuttle environmental consumables usage requirement evaluation (SECURE) program, and using heat load input data developed by the spacecraft electrical power simulator (SEPS) program. The SECURE model used in the analysis, the timeline and ECLSS configuration used in formulating the analysis, and the results of the analysis are presented. The conclusion which may be drawn drom these results, is summarized. There are no significant thermal problems with the proposed mission. There are, however, several procedures which could be optimized for better performance: setting the cabin HX air bypass and the interchanger water bypass to the zero flow position is of questionable efficacy; the cabin air pressure monitoring procedure should be re-evaluated; and the degree of equipment power down specified for this analysis and no problems were noted.

N80-29044# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COLOR-CODE MODALITY SYMBOL CODE **ALPHANUMERIC** AND VERSUS M.S. Thesis

Henning Hoops Mar. 1980 68 p refs

(AD-A084383) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05/8 This study describes an experiment designed to investigate potential advantages and/or disadvantages of color-coding relative to symbol - or alphanumeric-codes. Performance was evaluated in terms of reaction time and the number and type of errors made. The stimuli used in the experiment were the letters: E, F, N, U, the colors: red, yellow, green, blue, and the symbols: square, triangle, circle, and cross. They stood for enemy, friendly, neutral, and unknown forces, respectively. The analysis of the data obtained from the experiment suggested that the color and symbol-codes were significantly better than the alphanumeric-code with respect to the number of errors. The reaction time of the color-code was shortest, followed by the symbol-code with reaction time for the alphanumerics being longest.

N80-29045# Donrich Research, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla. DETERMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL DATA BROADCAST ON FLIGHT TECHNICAL ERROR Report

Donald W. Richardson Feb. 1980 85 p refs (Contract DOT-FA01-80-P-85745)

(AD-A085177; F-80-01; FAA/RD-80-35) NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 05/9

This report documents the data reduction and analysis of existing flight test data regarding the digital data broadcast system (DDBS) concept of automating cockpit data input procedures in an area navigation environment. Particular attention is paid to the statistical quantification of the impact of the DDBS concept on pilot steering performance, mainly flight technical error (FTE). Results of this analysis indicate that DDBS significantly reduces both pilot blunder rate and FTE, for both the enroute and approach phases of flight.

N80-29046# National Technical Information Service, Springfield,

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: ARCTIC AND TROPICAL ENVIRONMENTS. CITATIONS FROM THE NTIS DATA BASE Progress Report, 1964 - 1980

Edith Kenton Apr. 1980 126 p Supersedes NTIS/PS-79/0436; NTIS/PS-78/0371

(PB80-809635; NTIS/PS-79/0436; NTIS/PS-78/0371) Avail: NTIS HC \$30.00/MF \$30.00 CSCL 06Q

A bibliography containing 120 abstracts concerning clothing for environmental protection in extreme climates is given. Fabrics and textiles, insulating methods, physiological and psychological responses of users, mobility and dexterity of wearers, care of specialized clothing, and human factors involved are specifically addressed.

N80-29047# National Technical Information Service, Springfield,

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: SURVIVAL, AIRCRAFT, AND COMBAT ENVIRONMENTS. CITATIONS FROM THE NTIS DATA BASE Progress Report, 1984 - Apr. 1980

Edith Kenton Apr. 1980 230 p Supersedes NTIS/PS-79/0438; NTIS/PS-78/0373

(PB80-809650; NTIS/PS-79/0438; NTIS/PS-78/0373) Avail: NTIS HC \$30.00/MF \$30.00 CSCL 06Q

A bibliography containing 224 abstracts is presented addressing the design, testing, and evaluation of protective apparel for pilots in various conditions of climate and gravity, for military personnel in combat conditions, for persons in special circumstances of exposure and survival, such as the ocean environment, and for other aviation personnel. GRA

N80-29983 Louisiana State Univ., New Orleans. BLOOD FLOW TO ADIPOSE TISSUES IN THE MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RAT Ph.D. Thesis

Barbara Jean Maren 1980 214 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8018275

The differences in adipocyte size among adipose depots in the male Sprague Dawley rat were studied with respect to their effect on blood flow. Blood flow was also examined within adipose depots to detect how it might vary with an increase of both adipocyte size and animal body size (age). In addition, since adipose tissue serves different metabolic functions of the body during the fed and fasted states, the effect of nutritional status on adipose tissue blood flow was studied. Results are Dissert. Abstr. presented.

N80-29984 New York Univ., N. Y. VESTIBULAR COMPENSATION IN THE RAT: A MODEL FOR MOTOR LEARNING Ph.D. Thesis Kerry Dee Walton 1980 290 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8017600

A global picture of the changes in neuronal activity underlying the acquisition and retention of vestibular compensation (VC). Brain stem and cerebellar nuclear levels was obtained using 2-deoxy-D-glucose. The distribution of glucose uptake at these sites was determined in normal, uncompensated, compensated, and 3-acetylpyridine decompensated animals. Results indicate that the asymmetries following hemilabyrinthectomy reflect an imbalance in the activity of the vestibular nuclei (VN) and that compensation results from the restoration of balance. In uncompensated and decompensated animals the VN ipsilateral to the lesion were significantly less active than the contralateral VN. In compensated animals, VN activity was the same on the both sides, the level being close to or higher than normal. Thus, VC is accompanied by an increase in activity in the ipsilateral

N80-29985 California Univ., Davis.

EFFECT OF ACCELERATION ON CIRCULATORY AND RESPIRATORY FUNCTION IN THE DOMESTIC FOWL Ph.D. Thesis

Sue Carol Walgenbach 1979 123 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8016790

The respiratory and circulatory function was examined in chickens exposed to high sustained G sub z (exposure to fields greater than 6 G for 15 seconds: HGS sub z) Acceleration tolerance was determined for cocks exposed to + 6, +8, +10, and +12 G sub z. Acceleration tolerance time was found to be hyperbolically related to the field strength (G). Blood gases in chickens during HSG sub z exposure showed that chickens, unlike mammals, had near normal PaO2 and PaCO2. Forced ventilation of centrifuging chickens with oxygen increased PaO, a response not found mammals. Ventilation of one lung with air produced near normal PaO2 and PaCO, at 1 G, but in HGS sub z gave low PaO, as observed in spontaneously breathing mammals. Ventilation did not extend all tolerance times suggesting circulatory impairments are principally responsible for accéleration tolerance limitations. Expired P(CO2) during oxygen ventilation indicated that cardiac output decreased during HSG sub z, even down to zero for several seconds; after HSG sub z, expired P(CO2) increased, indicating that oxygen debt and metabolism perfusion inequalities were developed during HSG sub z.

Dissert. Abstr.

N80-29986 Kentucky Univ., Lexington.

THE NEURAL CONTROL OF THE CORONARY CIRCULA-TION DURING BEHAVIORAL STRESS IN CONSCIOUS DOGS Ph.D. Thesis

George Edward Billman 1980 161 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8018226

Experiments were performed on eight (3 female, 5 male) mongrel dogs during classical aversive conditioning. The conditioning paradigm consisted of two 30 second tones; one was paired with a one second pulsed DC shock, the other was nonreinforced. The subjects were chronically instrumented to measure aortic pressure, left ventricular pressure, and left circumflex coronary blood flow. The data were analyzed with multifactorial analysis of variances and Newman's-Keul's multiple range test. Results indicate that the coronary vascular response to stress consisted of two components: an initial alpha adrenergic vasoconstriction followed by a more complex vasodilation, which was mediated by metabolites released secondarily to increases in neart rate and inotropic state. The vasodilation may also involve a reactive hyperemic response to the initial vasoconstriction or perhaps a reflex withdrawal of alpha receptor tonus. Dissert Abstr

N80-29987 Florida Technological Univ., Orlando.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN MOLECULAR AGING: ALTERATIONS TO THE NUCLEIC ACIDS OF CELLS OF A REPRESENTATIVE PLANT, INVERTEBRATE AND VERTEBRATE ANIMAL OF VARIOUS AGES Ph.D. Thesis

Charles David Allen Polson 1979 93 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8016621

The DNA of three tissues of Mus musculus, wild type and short lived vestigial wing mutant of Drosophila melanogaster and cotyledons of bush beans, Phaseolus vulgaris, was examined for age related fragmentation, formation of single stranded gaps, and decrease in RNA genes, Agarose gel electrophoresis showed that no DNA fragmentation occurred in wild type or vestigial wing Drosophila, or in DNA from mouse brain and heart. Mouse liver appeared to possess a large fragment in both ages tested: thus, no age related change occurred. Phaseolus cotyledon DNA possessed a fragment of approximately 3.5 megadaltons in both imbibed seeds and 12 day old cotyledons. Therefore, there was no age related increase in DNA fragmentation. Results indicate that DNA fragmentation, formation of single-stranded gaps, and loss of RNA genes are not of universal occurrence in aging organisms Dissert. Abstr.

# N80-29988 American Univ., Washington, D. C. INTERACTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY WITH ABSORPTIVE MATERIAL BY THERMALLY INDUCING ELASTIC STRESS WAVES Ph.D Thesis

Kenneth John Oscar 1980 225 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8017445

Rats were exposed to 1.3 or 2.8 gHz, pulsed or continuous wave (CW) microwave energy. Exposure time, incident power, and microwave pulse characteristics were varied. Local cerebral blood flow, blood volume, and blood-brain barrier permeability experiments were performed with several different, quantitative, radioactive isotope techniques with measurement by brain homogenization and liquid scintillation counting. It was confirmed that low power microwaves could alter the uptake of small molecular weight saccharides in the blood-brain barrier of rats. It was further learned that the permeability increases occurred for small but not large molecular weight saccharides. The rises returned to normal after 24 hours and were of greatest magnitude in the medulla, cerebellum, and hypothalamus. The relationship between the magnitude of the increase and the pulse characteristics of the microwaves were determined. Other pertinent observation and results are reported.

N80-29989# Applied Physics Lab., Johns Hopkins Univ., Laurel. Md.

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ENGINEERING AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY Annual Report, 1 Oct. 1978 - 30 Sep. 1979

**30 Sep. 1979** Oct. 1979 74 p refs

(PB80-175268: JHU/APL/MQR-79) Avail: NTIS

HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06B

The Medical Institutions of The Johns Hopkins University and The Johns Hopkins University and The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory have developed a vigorous

collaborative program of biomedical research, development, and systems engineering. An important objective of the program is to apply the expertise in engineering, the physical sciences, and systems analysis acquired by APL in defense and space research and development to problems of medical research and health care delivery. This program has grown to include collaboration with many of the clinical and basic science departments of the medical divisions. Active collaborative projects exist in ophthalmology, neurosensory research and instrumentation development, cardiovascular systems, patient monitoring, therapeutic and rehabilitation systems, clinical information systems, and clinical engineering. This application of state-of-the-art technology has contributed to advances in many areas of basic medical research and in clinical diagnosis and therapy through improvement of instrumentation, techniques, and basic understanding.

N80-29990# Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (France).

HIGH-SPEED, LOW-LEVEL FLIGHT: AIRCREW FACTORS David H. Glaister, ed. (Royal Air Force Inst. of Aviation Medicine) Mar. 1980 321 p refs In ENGLISH and FRENCH Presented at the Aerospace Med. Panel's Meeting, Lisbon, 22-26 Oct. 1979

(AGARD-CP-2670; ISBN-92-835-0263-9) Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Factors effecting aircrews during high speed, low level flight are addressed. Specific topics include ride quality and the effect of the physical environment: thermal effects; vibration effects; cockpit design and aircrew workload; and escape and survival. Particular attention is paid to ride bumpiness and the influence of airframe design and control strategy, the effects of vibration on vision, and the problems and potential uses of helmet mounted sights and displays.

# N80-29991# Royal Air Force, Farnborough (England). RIDE-BUMPINESS AND THE INFLUENCE OF ACTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS

J. G. Jones *In AGARD* High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 16 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The influence of aircraft design and control strategy on aircraft disturbances stressful to aircrew in high-speed, low-altitude flight is discussed. Standard methods for assessing ride quality are briefly reviewed. In addition, a technique is described that combines time-plane characteristics of response with frequencyplane features usually defined in terms of power spectra. This method, which has been developed as a tool for assessing the dynamic response of aircraft in turbulence, may provide useful additional information for human factors work. The technique leads in particular to a 'characteristic signature', in the time plane, of the aircraft response to gusts. In determining the dependence on aircraft dynamics of this characteristic energy pattern emphasis is placed on the concept of signal 'increments' or 'differences', in contrast to the sinusoidal components of Fourier analysis. It is perhaps relevant that the role of signal differences in time or space is also stressed in classical work on the mechanisms of human sensory perception.

N80-29992# Amt fuer Wehrgeophysik, Traben-Trarbach (West

INFLUENCES OF GEOPHYSICAL FACTORS (METEOROLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL) ON THE PILOT-AIRCRAFT-SYSTEM IN HIGH SPEED LOW LEVEL FLIGHT (HSLLF)

Karl Krames In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 46 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The effects of interaction between atmosphere, lithosphere, and biosphere on low level high speed flight are discussed along with particular examinations of visibility, wind, thunderstorms, and sleet and hailstones. Since geophysical hazards are at their maximum in low levels, it follows that an extreme reaction ability of the man-machine system in that domain is an absolute requirement. The primary function of geophysical information consists in assessing those flight routes and flight levels

presenting minimum potential hazards to the accomplishment of the individual military mission. The use of terrain data bases offers an optimal approach in achieving a high degree of resolution on the basis of 95-by-150-m-grid. The inclusion of weather, vegetation, and surface data will ensure detailed flight information.

N80-29993# British Aerospace Aircraft Group, Preston (England). DEVELOPMENT IN HIGH-SPEED LOW-LEVEL FLIGHT: THE PILOT'S VIEWPOINT

J. J. Lee In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 3 p

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Developments in aviation technology during the last one and a half decades leading to significant benefits to high speed low level flight are briefly reviewed. It is concluded that the human characteristics of sensitiveness to stimuli, reaction time, strength/stamina, and adaptability have remained virtually unchanged in evolution terms and will remain a constant in flight assessment. Given the requirements of the mission and the scenario, the areas where development can be applied to improve mission success still remain firmly in the fields of performance, handling, guidance/navigation and vehicle design characteristics.

N80-29994# Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

BIOTECHNOLOGY CHALLENGES PRESENT IN OPER-ATIONAL HIGH-SPEED LOW-LEVEL FLIGHT

Roy L. DeHart In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 6 p refs Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Operational stressors in high speed low level flight (HSLL) are identified for the mission scenarios of the B-52, F-111, and the A-10 aircraft. It is concluded that there exists a common technology need requiring contributions from the aerospace medical practitioner which becomes evident in discussing the aircraft in their respective HSLL combat missions. Continued development of automated systems integrating components within the cockpit affecting aircraft controls and weapons delivery systems is required. The specialist in aerospace medicine must ensure that sophisticated systems do in fact offload peripheral tasks of the pilot and increase his performance and ability to successfully accomplish the mission in a high threat combat environment. In addition, it is evident opportunities are available for biotechnology to improve or develop systems providing required information to the aircrew member in a method or format which permits him to remain heads-up and eyes-out-of the cockpit.

N80-29995# Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches de Medecine Aerospatiale, Paris (France).

THERMIC PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY HIGH-SPEED, LOW-LEVEL FLIGHT [PROBLEMES THERMIQUES POSES PAR LE VOL A GRANDE VITESSE ET A BASSE ALTI-

J. Timbal and J. Colin In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 7 p refs In FRENCH

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

In certain cases, high speed flight at low altitude is likely to create conditions which surpass the tolerance limits of pilots. The physical factors of the environment as well as their effects on performance have been the subject of numerous studies. One method of predicting the period of heat tolerance is presented and discussed. The important part played by the humidity of the air and the physical activity of the pilot is demonstrated. The prevention of climatic inconveniences requires the use of relatively simple means which must be put into effect before flight. During the course of flight, prevention implies that the inconveniences were predicted during the design of the aircraft. The problem of risk associated with thermal loads is discussed under three principles: evaluating thermal ambience, evaluating human tolerance, and increasing the tolerance. Transl. by A.R.H.

N80-29996# Royal Air Force Inst. of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough (England).

EFFECTS ON PERFORMANCE OF THERMAL STRAIN ENCOUNTERED DURING HIGH-SPEED, LOW-LEVEL **FLIGHT** 

T. M. Gibson, J. R. Allan, C. J. Lawson, and R. G. Green In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 9 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The effects of thermal strain on pilot performance during high speed, low level flight are examined through flight simulator testing. Each subject carried out two replicate experiments in which he was first heated to a deep body temperature of 37.5 C. then alternately heated and cooled twice between deep body temperature limits of 37.9 and 38.5 C, and finally cooled to 37.5 C. Core temperatures and skin temperatures were monitored. The results demonstrate that differences in performance on the flight simulator can be produced by heating or cooling the skin at the same level of deep body temperature. These differences do not exist at deep body temperatures of 37.5 C, but at core temperatures between 37.9 and 38.5 C, performance during heating is worse than during cooling. Above the critical core temperature (i.e., above 37.5 C), skin temperature is a more important determinant of performance than the absolute level of deep body temperature; it is, however, impossible to exclude possible effects on performance of direction and rate of change of both core and skin temperatures. It is clear that the thermal strain encountered by aircrew in routine high speed, low level flight in warm conditions could cause a reduction in the operational capability of the aircrew. The situation will be exacerbated by anything that increases the thermal strain such as the wearing of more insulative protective clothing, higher work rates and repeated sorties separated by inadequate time for thermal recovery.

N80-29997# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex. Crew Technology Div.

AIRCREW HEAT STRESS DURING HIGH-SPEED, LOW-LEVEL FLIGHT

Richard F. Stribley and Sarah A. Nunneley In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 5 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

An overview of the problems related to aircrew heat stress during high speed low level flight is given. Physiological heat exchange mechanisms in the cockpit environment and the performance consequences of heat stress are examined. Current cockpit cooling systems designs are assessed and suggestions are made for the design of man-oriented cockpit cooling. M.G.

N80-29998# Laboratoire Central de Biologie Aerospatiale, Paris (France).

QUANTIFYING THE AGRESSION GENERATED BY LOW FREQUENCY VIBRATIONS [ESSAI DE QUANTIFICATION DE L'AGRESSION ENGENDREE PAR LES VIBRATIONS DE BASSE FREQUENCE]

P. Quandieu, P. Borredon, J. C. Rouhet, and L. Pellieux In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 17 p refs In FRENCH

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

From a biomechanical viewpoint, man can be considered as a deformable solid under the effect of mechanical stimulation such that as provoked by flight at high speed and low altitude. A physiological response to physical stimulation results and muscular mass struggles against the deformation imposed. According to the degree of muscle tension, the vibratory response of the subject is a phase displacement in relation to the oscillation which gives birth to movement. The final deformation is the result of mechanical action and physiological reaction. A baboon was used in laboratory tests to demonstrate magnitude of the mechanical capability to account for the behavior of a subject exposed to vibrations. A loads transducer and an accelerometer were placed at the point where force was applied in order to determine the effective mass (the complex relation of dynamic force to the acceleration). With the help of measurements obtained totally outside the body, it was possible to record an eminently

variable dynamic behavior the whole length of the same vibration. The importance of the variations obtained on the parameters considered provides hope for using the method to examine the total behavior of man exposed to vibrations. Transl. by A.R.H.

N80-29999# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., New Orleans, La.

### A METHOD FOR STUDYING HUMAN BIODYNAMIC RESPONSES TO WHOLE-BODY Z-AXIS

J. C. Guignard, C. L. Ewing, G. C. Willems, W. Anderson, W. H. Muzzy, III, D. J. Thomas, and P. L. Majewski *In* AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 7 p. refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The methodology used as well as some illustrative results obtained in current experiments to determine the transmissibility of mechanical vibration to major axial segments (pelvis, upper torso, head) of the seated human body vibrated in the z-axis are presented. Factors influencing transmissibility are mentioned and the importance of controlling such factors in experimental determinations of the human biodynamic response to vibration is discussed. The methodology described, adapted from established use in human impact studies, includes the use of standardized anatomical coordinate systems for data reference, which is essential to the meaningful comparison of responses measured in different subjects or in different conditions of vibration. R.C.T.

N80-30000# Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Bonn (West Germany). Inst. fer Flugmedizin.

#### HEAD MOVEMENTS INDUCED BY VERTICAL VIBRA-TIONS

L. Vogt, E. Schwartz, and H. Mertens In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 14 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Eleven subjects were vibrated on a shake-table in the frequency range of 2 Hz to 19 Hz to assess the complex head motion induced by z-axis mechanical vibration. Acceleration amplitude was sinusoidal and held constant at 0.35 g (rms). Each subject was given two trials; one sitting relaxed without a backrest; the other leaning against a backrest with a 12 deg inclination from the vertical. Head motion was recorded with a special television camera (x-y tracker) by pursuing a target painted on the temporal part of the subject's forehead. This instrument continuously records the horizontal and vertical coordinates of the tracked point and gives the output as analogues voltages. For each frequency and experimental condition the vertical and horizontal motion of the tracking target was related to the displacement of the shake-table. The results are given as different transmissibility curves for vertical and horizontal head motion. When relating horizontal to vertical transmissibility it becomes obvious that, without a backrest, at the resonant frequency the horizontal transmissibility is about 75 percent of the vertical transmissibility. When using a backrest horizontal transmissibility is reduced to about 35 percent of the vertical transmissibility. R.C.T.

N80-30001# Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough (Fooland)

# THE EFFECT OF RECLINED SEATING ON THE TRANSMISSION OF LINEAR VIBRATION TO THE HEAD

Mary E. Johnston In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 14 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The transmission of vibration to the heads of subjects seated in a Mk 10B ejection seat exposed to vibration within the frequency range 2-25 Hz was measured. Measurements were made for the seat conventionally mounted (back angle 20 deg to the vertical) and reclined for seat back angles of 30 deg., 45 deg., and 60 deg, to the vertical. The seat was vibrated using a swept sine wave technique in either the vertical or lateral direction. Head motion in each of the three head anatomical orthogonal linear axes (G sub x, G ub y, G sub z) was measured on a bite bar fitted with accelerometers. Ten subjects were used, each

fitted with a standard Mk 2/3 flying helmet. The results indicate that for a given input, particularly in the lateral axis, head motion increases considerably when the head is in contact with the rest. Also head motion both against and off the rest increases as the seat back angle to the vertical is increased. Such increases in vibration to the head are very uncomfortable and could well lead to a performance decrement for a visual task.

R.C.T.

N80-30002# Royal Air Force Inst. of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough (England).

### THE EFFECTS OF AIRCRAFT VIBRATION ON VISION

G. R. Barnes In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 11 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Movements of the head resulting from aircraft vibration were investigated in terms of their effects on visual performance. Major emphasis was placed on the limitations in the response of the pursuit reflex and the vestibulo-ocular reflex. The following analyses were conducted in order to assess: (1) the frequency characteristics of the vestibulo-ocular and pursuit reflexes; (2) the ability of subjects to suppress reflex vestibular eye movements which become inappropriate when viewing a helmet-mounted display; (3) the effect of relative movement between the eye and the viewed object on visual performance, and (4) the biodynamic response of the head during vibration which gives rise to stimulation of the vestibular system. The results are discussed in an attempt to estimate the effects of aircraft vibration on visual performance.

R.C.T.

N80-30003# Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough (England).

# THE EFFECT OF 3-25 Hz VIBRATION ON THE LEGIBILITY OF NUMERIC LIGHT EMITTING DIODE DISPLAYS

Mary E. Johnston and John H. Wharf In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 9 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The effects of 3-25 Hz2 sinusoidal vibration at an rms acceleration level of 2.5 m/s2 in both the vertical and lateral axes on the performance of a reading task are described. The task was to read aloud numeric characters presented on a yellow high luminance light emitting diode display which was designed for the military cockpit. Random numbers were presented on the display in sets of four changed every 3 s. The subjects were each fitted with a MK 2/3 flying helmet and strapped into an Mk 10B ejection seat which was mounted on the same vibration platform as the display. Tests were conducted with the subject's head held both against and just off the head rest. The results indicate that reading performance is affected most by lateral vibration, when the head is against the head rest. Maximum errors occurred for lateral vibration frequencies of 15-16 Hz which is shown to correspond to the probable onset of overlapping nodal images due to head vibration.

N80-30004# Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough (England). Flight Systems Dept.

# THE EFFECT OF TURBULENCE ON HELMET MOUNTED SIGHT AIMING ACCURACIES

N. O. Tatham In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 4 p

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The effects of the turbulence associated with high speed, low level flight on the accuracies achievable with helmet mounted sighting equipment were assessed. In-flight analysis were conducted during trials in a Canberra aircraft, flying straight and level at 350 km, 250 ft. Laboratory analysis were conducted using a two axis vibration rig driven by vibration data recorded from the same Canberra aircraft to provide simulated turbulence. Aiming accuracies were obtained for collimated targets fixed in space in the simulation, and for both collimated targets fixed to the airframe and ground targets in flight. The results obtained show a good correlation between aiming errors achieved in flight and those obtained from the simulation, and demonstrate that the aiming errors consist mainly of a low frequency random motion which increases with vibration level. In addition, various

techniques were investigated to overcome the errors involved in order to enable fine aiming to be performed with the helmet

N80-30005# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., New Orleans, La.

CLINICAL MEDICAL EFFECTS OF HEAD AND NECK RESPONSE DURING BIODYNAMIC STRESS EXPERI-

D. J. Thomas, C. L. Ewing, P. L. Majewski, and N. S. Gilbert In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 15 p

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Volunteers were subjected to various degrees of impact acceleration. The directions of applied acceleration were -X (front to back), +Y (right to left), and -X+Y (45 degrees between -X and +Y). The major categories of symptoms were neck pain, headache, restraint related musculoskeletal symptoms, and syncope. A few special cases had findings which required clinical evaluation and followup. The type, extent, duration, and severity of the symptoms were related in some cases to the direction peak acceleration, and acceleration duration.

N80-30006# Air Force Flight Dynamics Lab., Wright-Patterson

OPERATIONAL ASPECTS OF GUIDANCE AND CONTROL ADVANCES VERSUS PILOT WORKLOAD FOR LOW ALTITUDE, HIGH SPEED FLIGHT

Morris A. Ostgaard In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 10 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Some of the characteristics of the human operator and their similarity to guidance and control functions are discussed. It is shown that the operator's characteristics as a controller depend on four kinds of variables: control task variables, which include the system inputs and all the system elements external to the operator: environmental variables such as ambient illumination, temperature, vibration, etc.; operator centered variables such as training, fatigue, motivation; and procedural variables such as instructions, practice, order of presentation relating to a given task. When these variables are essentially time stationary or invariant over an interval of interest, the operator vehicle system can be modeled as a quasilinear system much the same as R.C.T. standard servo loops.

N80-30007# Fraunhofer-Inst. fuer Informations- und Datenverarbeitung, Karlsruhe (West Germany).

TV OPERATOR PERFORMANCE IN REAL TIME AIR-TO-GROUND RECONNAISSANCE MISSIONS UNDER TASK-LOADING CONDITIONS

H. Mutschler In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 11 p refs Sponsored by the German Federal Ministry

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The detection performance of a black-and-white-TV operator in real time reconnaissance missions was determined by the parameters of the RPV-system, the scene, and the task. A series of 6 experiments were performed with 19 untrained subjects who had to find military vehicles in static ground scenes displayed on a TV screen. The scenes were presented only shortly, for 1 to 10 secs. This corresponds to a speed of about 50 to 500 km/h at a nonoverlapping frame rate. The subjects pointed to located targets with a light-pen. Analysis of variance indicate that the detection rate is influenced by: (1) scene parameters which consititute the conspicuity of a target in a natural scene, such as global context, contrast and local context; (2) short presentation times of less than 3 secs; (3) system parameters such as resolution and image segmentation; and (4) number of targets. Detection rate decreases if the task is to mark all targets and detection rate increases if the task is only to indicate those scenes which contain at least one target. The false alarm rate decreases with the number of sessions the subjects took part in and was finally at low level. Taking the confidence level expressed into account proved to increase the detection-false alarm ratio remarkably. Search times were nearly equal to presentation times from 1 to 5 secs only. The search times for the 50% detection

rate decreased from 4 secs in the first experiment to 2 secs in the last one.

N80-30008# Marconi Avionics Ltd., Rochester (England). Airborne Display Div.

### THE INFLUENCE OF THE DESIGN OF DISPLAYS ON COCKPIT WORKLOAD

R. H. Holmes In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 10 p

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The problems involved in designing display and controls for high speed low level aircraft are discussed with the emphasis on the reduction of cockpit workload. Some modern display techniques are also described.

N80-30009# Marconi Avionics Ltd., Rochester (England). Airborne Display Div.

COLOUR DISPLAYS: THEIR AVAILABILITY, PERFOR-MANCE AND APPLICATION TO IMPROVED CREW EF-FICIENCY

D. W. Hussey In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 12 p refs Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The use of advanced technology in the form of multifunction electronic displays, processors, sophisticated sensors, and other automated pilot aids are discussed. Guidelines are suggested which are to be used in determining how color is used to enhance the presentation of information.

N80-30010# Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough (England). Flight Systems Dept.

HELMET-MOUNTED DEVICES IN LOW-FLYING HIGH-SPEED AIRCRAFT

D. N. Jarrett In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 9 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Two separate simulation studies are described. The first assesses the amount of movement occurring between the pilot's helmet and his eyes. The second concerns the legibility of information presented on an experimental LED matrix display. It is concluded that aircraft vibration does not cause significant helmet movement in comparison with natural voluntary head motion, and that the degrading effect of aircraft vibration on the legibility of displayed information could be counteracted using a brighter display. E.D.K.

N80-30011# Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa. THE ROLE OF HELMET MOUNTED DISPLAYS IN HIGH-SPEED LOW-LEVEL FLIGHT

Gloria Twine Chisum In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 5 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

During critical phases of flight operations the requirement for shifts of gaze between the environment outside the cockpit and the interior of the cockpit is a problem which can be eased by the development of an effective helmet mounted display capable of presenting sensor and aircraft position and condition information. In both fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft, a head out of the cockpit attitude is considered to be highly desirable. An effective helmet mounted display is one which is comfortable to use, does not degrade normal visual functioning, can present the required information, and does not increase crew fatigue due to weight and bulk. The general design concerns regarding helmet mounted displays apply to those to be used in a high speed, low level environment. Some of the design parameters take on special significance, however, in high speed low level flight.

N80-30012# Naval Air Systems Command, Washington, D. C. RESEARCH FOR VISUAL ENHANCEMENT FOR HIGH SPEED LOW LEVEL FLIGHT SPONSORED BY THE NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND

H. Rosenwasser, Gloria Twine Chisum (NADC, Warminster, Pa.), J. J. Kulik (Naval Training Equipment Center), M. L. Wolbarsht (Duke Univ.), M. M. Cohen (NADC, Warminster, Pa.), and A. Lewis (Cornell Univ.) In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 11 p refs

(Contracts N00019-78-C-0431; N00019-78-C-3036) Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

Apart from engineering considerations, the proper emphasis of the various parameters of visual displays in high speed low level flight depends upon the knowledge of the physiological variables in the visual system. Psychophysical tests can best be interpreted in conjunction with a detailed examination of the physiological function of the visual system. A summary of programs is given to show progress in this approach.

E.D.K.

N80-30014# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., New Orleans, La.

# CREW STATION ASSESSMENT USING THE BIOMAN MODELING SYSTEM

Georg D. Frisch, Louis A. Daulerio, and Michael Schultz In AGARD High-Speed, Low-Level Flight Mar. 1980 16 p refs Prepared in cooperation with NADC. Warminster, Pa.

### Avail: NTIS HC A14/MF A01

The use of the Bioman modeling system in evaluating the physical compatability of crew members with crew stations under emergency egress conditions is demonstrated and the usefulness of this approach as both a design and evaluation criteria is illustrated. Validated results from F-18 aircraft investigations based both on ejection tower and human physiological acceptance tests are presented to demonstrate the evaluation process of a given crew station. Furthermore, these results are contrasted against those obtained from the A-4 and F-14 and the relative propensity of direct impact injuries are discussed.

N80-30019# Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (France).

OPERATIONAL ROLES, AIRCREW SYSTEMS AND HUMAN FACTORS IN FUTURE HIGH PERFORMANCE AIRCRAFT P. F. lampietro, ed. Mar. 1980 97 p refs Partly in ENGLISH and FRENCH Presented at the Aerospace Med. Panels Specialist Meeting, Lisbon, 22-26 Oct. 1979 (AGARD-CP-266; ISBN-92-835-0262-0) Avail: NTIS

(AGARD-CP-266; ISBN-92-835-0262-0) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

The understanding of the operational characteristics of high performance aircraft in relationship to the operator's physiological, cognitive, psychomotor and perceptual capabilities is investigated. Relationships between man and machine are discussed in order to identify any biotechnology research deficiencies and establish appropriate selection, training, and assignment criteria for future high performance aircraft.

N80-30023# French Air Force, Bretigny sur Orge. Centre d'Essais en Vol.

### WEAPONS SYSTEMS OF THE MIRAGE 2000: MAN MACHINE INTERFACE [LE SYSTEME D'ARMES DU MIRAGE 2000 INTERFACE HOMME MACHINE]

G. Varin In AGARD Operational Roles, Aircrew Systems and Human Factors in Future High Performance Aircraft Mar. 1980 15 p. In FRENCH

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

The multipurpose role of the Mirage 2000 aircraft led to the design of a very complex weapon system which includes navigation, automatic pilot, radar, and countermeasures. The use of such a system which already saturates the pilot in combat aircraft actually in service could be still more difficult in the Mirage 2000. In face, considering the maneuverability qualities of the aircraft, which is largely augmented by electric flight control. the Air Army could introduce new combat techniques which would be more trying and more constraining for the pilot. In order to best utilize the capabilities of the Mirage 2000, an important integration effort was made at the cabin level to realize the best compromise in the presentation of parameters and of the controls at the pilot station: displays highly adapted to each flight phase, multiplexed control, and synthetic representation of tactical situations. Transl. by A.R.H.

N80-30024# Royal Air Force Inst. of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough (England).

### TORNADO - AIRCREW SYSTEMS

E. P. Beck (Royal Navy) In AGARD Operational Roles, Aircrew Systems and Human Factors in Future High Performance Aircraft Mar. 1980 7 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

Aspects of the aircrew equipment assembly (AEA) for Tornado, including the cabin environment, the escape system, personal equipment and associated supply systems, and survival equipment are considered. The size rolls and integration of preproduction standard items comprising the various AEAs are validated, unforseen man/seat/cockpit incompatibilities are identified, limitations to be imposed on the aircrew population acceptable for Tornado on account of critical anthropometric dimensions are defined, and proposed aircrew drills for strapping-in, emergency ground egress, etc., are refined.

N80-30025# Air Force Avionics Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Reconnaissance and Weapon Delivery Div.

# INFORMATION TRANSFER FOR IMPROVED PILOT PERFORMANCE

Robert N. Lutter In AGARD Operational Roles, Aircrew Systems and Human Factors in Future High Performance Aircraft Mar. 1980 6 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

The missile intercept confidence factor (MICF) concept was developed to provide the pilot with information about the engagement dynamics of an air-to-air missile engagement. It attempts to account for the critical parameter target maneuver by bounding the possible aerodynamic boundaries, by calculating upper and lower boundary limits. A no-escape target maneuver is utilized to establish the lower boundary and the current maneuver is used for the upper boundary. The MICF factor relates the pilot's position relative to these two boundaries and a minimum range boundary. As an interceptor varies its position within the missile launch envelope boundaries, the MICF varies between a value of zero to one and presents the pilot with an indication of the increasing/decreasing goodness of his launch condition. The MICF allows the pilot to be interactive with the fire control system. Through an assessment of the tactical situation, the pilot can determine whether to accept a low confidence launch or to maneuver to a more favorable launch position. E.D.K.

N80-30026# Panavia Aircraft G.m.b.H., Munich (West Germany). Flight Operations.

### HUMAN FACTORS ASPECTS IN HIGH SPEED LOW LEVEL FLIGHT

James L. Dell *In* AGARD Operational Roles, Aircrew Systems and Human Factors in Future High Performance Aircraft Mar. 1980 4 p

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

Human factors aspects of high speed, low level flying are discussed. There is a direct relationship between crew comfort and operational efficiency. The following areas of comfort are discussed: flying clothing; combined harness, arm, leg, and head restraints; helmets; anti-g protection; ejector seats: cockpit conditioning; cockpit layout; noise aspects; and ride comfort. Other topics include workload and workload sharing, physiological and psychological aspects, spatial disorientation, and detachment phenomenon.

N80-30027# Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

# ADDRESSING HUMAN FACTOR OPTIONS IN CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

Philip V. Kulwicki In AGARD Operational Roles, Aircrew Systems and Human Factors in Future High Performance Aircraft Mar. 1980 15 p refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

The interplay of human factors technology with systems design disciplines during the conceptual phase of development is discussed. Such design features as a full bubble canopy for unobscured vision, fly by wire primary flight control system, modified ejection seat position for better comfort and G-relief

and the hands-on-throttle-and-stick concept for improved subsystem management are examples of the benefits of addressing human factor options in conceptual design.

N80-30028# Laboratoire de Medecine Aerospatiale, Bretigny-sur-

HUMAN FACTORS IN MIRAGE 2000 MISSIONS [FAC-TEURS HUMAINS DES MISSIONS DU MIRAGE 2000]

Henri Vieillefond In AGARD Operational Roles, Aircrew Systems and Human Factors in Future High Performance Aircraft Mar. 6 p refs in FRENCH

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

Like modern aircraft, the Mirage 2000 is characterized essentially by a great degree of controllability, an aptitude to perform at high altitude, and a lessening of the pilot's workload. These three essential characteristics require that the pilot adapt to his aircraft. The great controllability implies very brutal variations of intense accelerations which the pilot must endure. Toleration of repeated accelerations is still poorly understood, especially over a long period, consequently pilot selection must be rigorous. The physiopathological effects of high altitude are better known and effective protection can be proposed. The chances of mission success are real only if the pilot has at his disposal a comfortable environment, which involves ergonometric studies of the seat, of controls, of protective equipment, and of cabin ventilation.

Transl, by A.R.H.

N80-30029 Stanford Univ., Calif.

INTERACTION OF RESPONSES TO ACOUSTIC AND ELECTRIC STIMULI AT THE AUDITORY CORTEX Ph.D. Thesis

Hugh Sherbon Lusted 1980 82 p Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8016846

The interaction of tone pips and electrical pulses to the auditory nerve was studied. The evoked cortical response to each type of stimulus was recorded from the primary auditory cortex of barbiturate anesthetized cats. The stimuli were then delivered in time delayed pairs where the interstimulus interval was within the refractory period of the evoked response (typically 50 msec) to either stimulus alone. The amplitude of the cortical response to the trailing stimulus was compared with its single stimulus amplitude as the frequency of the tone pips was changed from 250 through 40 kHz. Results are reported. Dissert. Abstr.

### N80-30030 Duke Univ., Durham, N. C. THE STRUCTURE OF FIBRINGEN AND ITS INTERMO-LECULAR ASSOCIATIONS Ph.D. Thesis

Walter Earle Fowler 1980 120 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 8017140

Fibrinogen was prepared by shadowing with platinum in the conventional manner and by a novel technique of negative staining, which has not previously been used with fibrinogen. With the electron microscope, images were obtained that show a single consistent structure for the fabrinogen molecule in both types of preparations, conforming the trinocular model for fibrinogen. Plasmin degradation products of fibrinogen were examined in the electron microscope using the same preparatory techniques and the structures of these proteolytic fragments were related to the trinodular structure of the intact molecule. This work demonstrates structurally the sequence of events which occurs during the proteolysis of fibrinogen and also allows the well known effects of the various fragments on fibrin polymerization to be interpreted in structrural terms. The mechanism of fibrin polymerization was studied by many different techniques, but the location of intermolecular contact sites on the trinodular molecule and the packing arrangement of these molecules in the fibrin fiber are not known. Fibrinogen dimers were studied in the electron microscope using the same techniques that we developed for the study of single fibrinogen molecules and it was determined that their mode of association is end to end and linear. Evidence is presented that this intermolecular contact and arrangement are the same within the fibrin fiber.

Dissert, Abstr.

N80-30031# Systems Research Labs., Inc., Dayton, Onio. **EFFECTS OF BACKGROUND ILLUMINATION AND TARGET** 

### CONTRAST ON FLASHBLINDNESS RECOVERY TIME

David C. Smedley and Diana R. Nelson Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AMRL Apr. 1979 18 p refs

(Contract F00615-76-C-5001)

(AD-A071906: AMRL-TR-79-30) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06/16

Seven subjects were shown a series of Landolt Cs with gaps oriented one of eight compass directions. After a randomly occurring flash, the subjects were asked to identify the gap orientation of the target. A tungsten halogen lamp was used as the flash source. The duration was 100 msec and the luminance was 60000 foot lamberts. Five background luminances (16,62,120,230, and 575 foot lamberts) and four target contrast ratios (0.1,0.2,0.3 and 0.5) were used in this experiment. Results show recovery times at the 0.1 contrast level differ significantly from those obtained at the other levels regardless of background. Recovery times on the 16 foot lambert background level were significantly different from all other backgrounds regardless of contrast. There were no differences between recovery times at the other constrast levels or background luminances.

#### Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-N80-30032# Patterson AFB, Ohio.

# ACCELERATION AND PERFORMANCE MODELING WORK-

Ensor Rodriguez-Lopez, ed., James H. Veghte, ed., and Patricia M. Lewandowski, ed. Dec. 1979 38 p refs Conf. held at Washington, D.C., 14-17 May 1979

(Contract F33615-78-C-0501; AF Proj. 7231)

NTIS (AD-A083700; AMRL-TR-79-111) Avail: HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/19

A workshop, sponsored by the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, was held to exchange current knowledge in the area of accleration and performance modeling and to provide future guidance. Representatives from the Air Force, US Navy Medical Research Laboratories as well as distinguished academicians participated in this workshop. Two current modeling approaches were presented and provided the basis of later discussions. The participants responses to this effort in this area were favorable and future topics for another meeting were discussed.

#### N80-30033# SRI International Corp., Arlington, Va. ON THE INTERACTION OF NON-IONIZING RADIATION WITH PEOPLE

Malvin A. Ruderman and Gordon J. MacDonald Mar. 1980 47 p refs

(Contract MDA903-78-C-0086; ARPA Order 2504) (AD-A082538; SRI-JSR-79-14) Avail:

HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/18

NTIS

This report examines the physical basis for many of the thermal and non-thermal interactions between microwaves and the human body. Although a microwave beam incident on the human body dissipates, on the average, about the same amount of heat as does normal metabolism, it can actually dissipate considerably more heat in certain local regions of the body because of strong beam focusing effects (e.g., within the brain), flow of induced currents through small, constricted areas of the body (e.g., ankle, neck) and differences in electrical properties among body tissues. Since relatively large heat dissipation can occur on a local level, it would appear more rational to determine a maximum permissive radiation exposure in terms of maximum allowed dissipation in a specific sensitive part of the body rather than, as is presently done, in terms of external beam intensity (the present U.S. standard is 10 milliwatts/sq cm). For nonthermal processes, no special biological process or structure has been identified as likely to be especially sensitive to microwave fields or frequencies. The experimental results designed to explore the non-thermal effect of microwaves were studied. The results of all experiments purporting to demonstrate a significant non-thermal biological effect have been disputed. In fact, very few experiments in the entire field have ever been replicated; a situation which should be rectified.

N80-30034# Kentucky Univ., Lexington. RESPONSE OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM TO

### VIBRATION AND COMBINED STRESSES Final Report, 1 Oct. 1978 - 30 Sep. 1979

Charles F. Knapp Nov. 1979 52 p refs (Contract F49620-79-C-0034; AF Proj. 2312)

AFOSR-80-0203TR) (AD-A081879;

HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06/19

NTIS

Cardiovascular regulation of acceleration-induced pressure and flow disturbances entails a complex pattern of afferent and efferent neural activity. The global nature of the stress in the levels applied invokes a response from both low and high pressure sensory areas as well as possible mechano-vestibular mechanisms. In this light, it was felt that the dual activation of both peripheral and cardiac efferent activity in response to acceleration stress would disguise the contribution from either mechanisms separately and for that reason a preparation was sought which would allow for delineation of these reactions. As a result, a canine chronic preparation that included a surgically denervated heart thereby permitting a detailed analysis of the peripheral vascular contribution to barostatic regulation has been developed. GRA

N80-30035# Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va. Performance Assessment Lab.

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL INFLUENCES UPON THE WORK PERFOR-MANCE OF MEN AND WOMEN Final Report, 1 Nov. 1977 - 31 Dec. 1979

Glynn D. Coates, Raymond H. Kirby, Nancy K. Eberhardt, and Sarah J. Miller Dec. 1979 121'p refs (Grant AF-AFOSR-3512-78; AF Proj. 2312)

(AD-A081947; ITR-79-22; AFOSR-80-0201TR) Avail: NTIS

HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06/19

The synthetic-work methodology of the Multiple Task Performance Battery (MTPB) was employed in a series of studies designed to determine the effects of 48 hours of continuous work and sleep loss on the work performance of four groups of female subjects and one group of male subjects. The specific female groups were defined in the design by a factorial combination of the phase of the menstrual cycle at the beginning of the sleep-loss period (i.e., Menstrual vs Mid-Cycle) and whether or not the subjects were using contraceptive pills (i.e., Pill vs Normally Cycling). The performances of these four groups of female subjects were compared with those of a group of male subjects who performed the tasks of the MTPB under identical conditions; comparisons were performed during training, during a baseline period, during the sleep-loss, continuous-work period, and during a post-recovery period. An extension of these studies subsequently compared the performances of two groups of female subjects (i.e., Normally Cycling and Pill) for an additional five weeks under normal work conditions; the purpose of this extension was to assess the effects of the phases of the menstrual

N80-30036# Texas Univ. Health Science Center, San Antonio. EFFECTS OF INSPIRED OXYGEN ON THE METABOLISM OF PULMONARY SURFACTANT Final Report, Jun. 1977 -Sep. 1979

Richard J. King, Marita King, and Helen Martin Oct. 1979 31 p refs

(Grant AF-AFOSR-3323-77; AF Proj. 2312)

(AD-A082006; AFOSR-80-0178TR)

Avail: NTIS

HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/16

cycle on work performance.

Exposure to 100% oxygen at 1 atm. pressure has compromising effects on the ability of the lung to carry out gas exchange. The initial stages of injury include decreases in lung compliance, fluid accumulation in interstitial and alveolar spaces, and alveolar atelectasis. It is unknown whether pulmonary surfactant undergoes compositional or functional changes prior to or during the observed pathophysiology. Such alterations, if occurring, would interfere with normal physiological function and could exacerbate other effects of the environmental challenge. In order to better define alterations in surfactant that may result from breathing enriched concentrations of oxygen we exposed pathogen-free Wistar rats to 100% oxygen for 48 hours. In separate experiments we injected 3H-palmitate into rats and followed its incorporation and metabolism in the DSPC of Type 2 cells, alveolar surfactant, and alveolar macrophages. The results indicated that the DSPC moved from Type 2 cells to the alveolus, and at least part was

ingested by alveolar macrophages. Overall metabolic flux was unchanged in animals exposed to oxygen. We conclude that breathing 100% oxygen for 48 hours has direct effects on the amount of surfactant in the lung, but probably no effect on the metabolic pathways which regulate its phospholipid composition. These differences probably occur because of metabolic changes in catabolic processes associated with the clearance of surfac-

N80-30037# School of Aerospace Medicine, Brooks AFB, Tex. Aerospace Medical Div.

RADIOFREQUENCY RADIATION AND LIVING TISSUE: THEORETICAL STUDIES Interim Report, Jan. 1978 - May

Richard A. Albanese and Earl L. Bell Dec. 1979 44 p refs (AF Proj. 7757)

(AD-A085952; SAM-TR-79-41) NTIS

HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/18

Basic mechanisms whereby radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation can interact with living tissue were investigated. An elementary statistical physics model of tissue, viewed as a chemical mixture, was considered, followed by a nonquantum physics analysis of macromolecular motion in an electromagnetic field. These studies of basic mechanisms suggest that radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation may be important in its effect on living tissue without causing significant tissuetemperature rises.

N80-30038\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE ZERO GRAVITY **ENVIRONMENT ON THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF SPACE** WORKERS

18 Feb. 1980 17 p refs

(Contract DE-AI02-79CH-10025)

(NASA-TM-81122: DOE/CH-10025)

NTIS Avail:

HCA02/MFA01 CSCL 06S

A review was conducted of currently available information relating to adverse effects to the health and safety that space power system (SPS) space workers may experience. Currently available information on the responses of humans to space flight is somewhat limited and was obtained under conditions which are grossly different from conditions to be experienced by future space workers. The limitations in information and differences in conditions were considered in the assessment of potential health and safety hazards to the SPS space workers. The study did not disclose any adverse effects that would result in long term deviations to the medical physiological health of space workers so long as proper preventive or ameliorating action were taken.

N80-30039# National Technical Information Service, Springfield,

### BIONICS. CITATIONS FROM THE NTIS DATA BASE Progress Report, 1970 - Apr. 1980

Brian Carrigan May 1980 138 p Supersedes NTIS/PS-79/ 0568: NTIS/PS-78/0550

(PB80-810641; NTIS/PS-79/0568; NTIS/PS-78/0550) Avail: NTIS HC \$30.00/MF \$30.00 CSCL 06D

Recent advances in visual information processing, electronic models of nerve cells, and biological sonar systems are discussed in these citations. Theory and applications are included, along with computerized simulation and signal processing. Electrophysiology and modelling of the central nervous system are also included. This updated bibliography contains 132 abstracts, 12 of which are new entries to the previous edition.

N80-30040\*# New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. Technology Application Center.

CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS. CITATIONS FROM THE INTER-NATIONAL AEROSPACE ABSTRACTS DATA BASE Progress Report, 1973 - Jan. 1980

George E. Zollars Apr. 1980 42 p Sponsored by NASA and

(NASA-CR-163323; PB80-809908) HC\$30.00/MF\$30.00 CSCL 06D

NTIS Avail.

A bibliography containing citations to the international literature concerning circadian rhythms is presented. Topics covered are sleep, body temperature, work-rest cycles, hormone metabolisms, and human physiological responses to various activity cycles. GRA

N80-30041# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola,

A REVIEW OF DYNAMIC VISUAL ACUITY Interim Report Tommy R. Morrison Mar. 1980 28 p refs

(MF51524004: MR0410103)

(AD-A085860; NAMRL-Monograph-28) NTIS Avail: HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/16

In many everyday situations relative motion exists between human beings and the visual information which they must acquire and resolve in order to perform their tasks successfully. In particular, tasks, such as flying aircraft, driving automobiles and other vehicles, and resolving moving information presented via visual displays, impose a requirement on the human operator to process moving information. Since Dynamic Visual Acuity (DVA) is a critical visual skill involved in performing such visual tasks, the present review was undertaken in order to better understand the visual skill and to provide a basis for continuing research in this area.

N80-30042# Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

HUMAN PERFORMANCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SEX DIFFERENCES, A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gerald A. Hudgens and Linda L. Torsani-Fatkin

(AD-A085824) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 05/10 The bibliography is a compilation of 1571 references dealing with, or related to, the effects of sex differences on human performance. The material is organized into four categories: An Overview of Sex Differences, Physiological Sex Differences, Sex Differences in Cognitive and Motor Abilities, and Sex Differences in Personality. The time period covered is roughly from the 1930's into 1979. An index of first authors is included.

N80-30043\*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

PRESSURE SUIT JOINT ANALYZER Patent Application Hubert C. Vykukal and Bruce Webbon, inventors (to NASA) Filed 11 Jul. 1980 13 p

(NASA-Case-ARC-11314-1; US-Patent-Appl-SN-168943) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06Q

A measurement system for simultaneously measuring torque and angular flexure in a pressure suit joint. One end of a joint under test is held rigid, and a torque transducer is pivotably supported on the other movable end of the joint. A potentiometer is attached to the transducer by an arm. The wiper shaft of the potentiometer is gripped by a reference arm that rotates the wiper shaft the same angle as the flexure of joint. A signal, generated by the potentiometer, is representative of the joint flexure angle, and a compensation circuit coverts the output of the transducer to a signal representative of joint torque. NASA

N80-30044# Technology, Inc., San Antonio, Tex. Life Sciences

PROCEDURAL TESTS FOR ANTI-G PROTECTIVE DEVICES. VOLUME 2: G-SENSITIVITY TESTS Final Report, 1 Oct. 1976 - 30 Jun. 1978

Roy W. Thompson, Carmen E. Galvin, James E. Allred, Paul E. Love, and Larry J. Meeker Dec. 1979 203 p

(Contract F33615-77-C-0610; AF Proj. 7930)

SAM-TR-79-31-Vol-2) (AD-A085982; Avait: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 06/11

In this volume, an examination of anti-G valve failures is reported, as well as the results of 9 short term investigation dealing with acceleration protection equipment and studies on the USAFSAM Human Centrifuge. These studies involved: the CWU-9/P undergarments: the Statham PM131TC pressure transducer; the Ready Pressure Anti-G valve; the ALAR 'High flow' and 'Special' anti-G valves; accelerometer calibration, continuous ECG recording; control-center data distribution; closed-loop centrifuge control; and the Medilog recorder.

N80-30045# Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

THERMAL AND ACCELERATION EFFECTS ON AIRCREW MEMBERS IN CHEMICAL DEFENSE GEAR Technical Report, Nov. 1978 - Jan. 1979

Ronald E. Yates, Clyde R. Replogle, and James H. Veghte Jan. 1980 36 p refs

(AF Proj. 6893)

(AD-A086026: AFAMRL-TR-79-71) NTIS Avail: HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06/19

An experiment was conducted to determine the combined thermal and acceleration effects on aircrew members in chemical defense protective gear in a simulated air-to-ground mission. The subject flew two sorties per day in the Dynamic Environment Simulator. The environmental conditions simulated were typical of a 95th percentile hot summer central European day. Most of the responses seen in the subjects can be attributed to the thermal stress caused by the hot temperatures and the heavy protective clothing.

N80-30046# Essex Corp., Alexandria, Va.

HUMAN ENGINEERING DESIGN CRITERIA FOR MODERN CONTROL/DISPLAY COMPONENTS AND STANDARD PARTS Final Report

David R. Eike, Thomas B. Malone, Stephen A. Fleger, and Jimmie H. Johnson May 1980 171 p refs

(Contract DAAK40-79-C-0144)

(AD-A086139; DRSMI/RS-CR-80-1) NTIS

HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 05/8

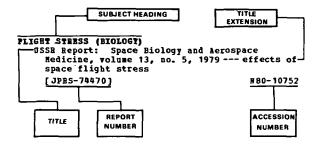
A study was conducted to identify requirements for modification of MIL-STD-1472B to include human engineering design criteria for modern controls and displays; and to reduce the incidence of requests for waiver of MIL-STD-1472 resulting from unavailability of standard parts. Recommended changes are presented with rationales and references.

# SUBJECT INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY /A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 212)

**NOVEMBER 1980** 

### Typical Subject Index Listing



The title is used to provide a description of the subject matter. When the title is insufficiently descriptive of the document content, a title extension is added, separated from the title by three hyphens. The NASA or AIAA accession number is included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of this supplement. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

ABSORBERS (MATERIALS) Interaction of electromagnetic energy with absorptive material by thermally inducing

elastic stress waves N80-29988

ACCELERATION STRESSES (PHYSIOLOGY)
Effect of acceleration on circulatory and respiratory function in the domestic fowl

N80-29985 Quantifying the agression generated by low frequency vibrations

N80-29998

Human factors in Mirage 2000 missions N80-30028

Response of the cardiovascular system to vibration and combined stresses

[AD-A081879] N80-30034

Thermal and acceleration effects on aircrew members in chemical defense gear

[AD-A086026] N80-30045

ACCELERATION TOLERANCE

Effect of acceleration on circulatory and respiratory function in the domestic fowl N80-29985

Acceleration and Performance Modeling Workshop N80-30032

[AD-A083700] ACOUSTIC HEASUREMENTS

Initial study on the effects of transformer and transmission line noise on people. Volume 3:

Community reaction [EPRI-BA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033

ACTIVE CONTROL Ride-bumpiness and the influence of active control

systems H80-29991

ACTIVITY (BIOLOGY)

Prom inanimate matter to living systems [NASA-CR-163372] N80-29011

ADAPTATION

1

Effect of certain psychopharmacological

preparations on adaptation under stress conditions [ NA SA-TM-76185 ] N80-29016

ADAPTIVE CONTROL

Adaptive control of technological industrial

robots for welding

A80-45693

ADIPOSE TISSUES

Blood flow to adipose tissues in the male

Spragus-Dawley rat

N80-29983

ARROSPACE BEVIRONMENTS

Design opportunities - Zero gravity versus one gravity environments

Investigation of the effects of space flight

factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed A80-46811

ARROSPACE MEDICINE

Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man

YCIRC (BIOTOCA) A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cells of a representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages

Pilots who drink - PAA regulations and policy, and

the Air Line Pilots Association treatment program
A80-45025 AIR TO AIR MISSILES Information transfer for improved pilot performance

AIRBORNE/SPACEBORNE COMPUTERS

Determination of the impact of digital data broadcast on flight technical error [AD-A085177] #8

N80-29045

AIRCHAFT COMPARTMENTS Tornado - aircrew systems

N80-30024

N80-30025

AIRCRAFT DESIGN Development in high-speed low-level flight: The

pilot's Viewpoint N80-29993

Operational roles, aircrew systems and human factors in future high performance aircraft [AGARD-CP-266] 880-NBO-30019 Addressing human factor options in conceptual design N80-30027

AIRCRAFT LANDING

The effect of a predictive wind shear chart on pilot landing performance

(UTIAS-TN-220) AIRCRÀPT MODELS

Cost effectiveness modeling for a total training

system [AIAA PAPER 80-1894] A80-45752

AIRCRAPT HOISE

Effects of aircraft noise on sleep: An in-situ

experience

NRO-29042

N80-29039

AIRCRAFT PILOTS

Pilots who drink - PAA regulations and policy, and the Air Line Pilots Association treatment program
A80-45025

ALDOSTRROUR

Plassa AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men

An empirical study of factors affecting blue-green versus nonblue-green algal dominance in lakes FB80-1693111 N80-29020

ALTITUDE ACCLIMATIZATION

Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,300 m -Bffects of relative polycythemia

ALTITUDE SIMULATION

The role of the hypoxic factor at elevated temperatures and possible mechanisms of its devalopment

A80-45093

AMMONIA	Hypothermia. Citations from the HTIS data base
Design, fabrication and testing of a dual catalyst	[PB80-180526] H80-29037
ammonia removal system for a urine VCD unit	Research abstracts in the behavioural sciences,
[ HA SA-CR-152372 ] H80-29023 ANTHROPOMETRY	1971 to 1975: A bibliography [FPRC-MEM0-259] #80-29038
Tornado - aircrew systems	[PPRC-MEMO-259] #80-29038 Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical
B80-30024	environments. Citations from the BTIS data base
ANTIGRAVITI	[PB80-809635] B80-29046
Procedural tests for anti-G protective devices.	Protective clothing: Survival, aircraft, and
Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests	combat environments. Citations from the NTIS
[AD-A085982] B80-30044 ABTISUBMARIBE WARPARE	data base [PB80-809650] #80-29047
Decision aids for naval air ASW	[PB80-809650] #80-29047 Bionics. Citations from the HTIS data base
[AD-A085134] #80-29040	[PB80-810641] #80-30039
ASTROGRAPHY	Circadian rhythms. Citations from the
A very long baseline interferometry sky survey	International Aerospace Abstracts data base
N80-28812	[ MASA-CR-163323 ] N80-30040
ASTROBAUT TRAIBING Development of a multi-media crew-training program	Human performance: Psychological and sex differences, a selected bibliography
for the terminal configured vehicle mission	[AD-A085824] H80-30042
simulator	BIHOCULAR VISION
A80-44201	The axiomatic introduction of a metric in
Astronaut training manual	binocular visual space. I, II
[NASA-CR-160758] #80-29024	180-46961
ASTROMOMY Ocular risks of astronomical observations	Experimental investigations of binocular space
A80-44593	perception A80-46970
ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE	BIOASSAY
Thermic problems presented by high-speed,	Paramecium tetraurelia: Prescreen for hazardous
low-level flight	agents
N80-29995	[DOB/EV-04477/1] N80-29017
ATHOSPHERIC PRESSURE Environmental control and life support system;	BIOASTROBAUTICS  Biological studies on the Cosmos biosatellite ——
Analysis of STS-1	Russian book
[NASA-TM-81032] H80-29043	A80-44125
AUDITORY PERCEPTION	Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/
The discreteness of auditory information	and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology
A80-46962 Interaction of responses to acoustic and electric	BIOCHEMISTRY A 60-46378
stimuli at the auditory cortex	Three-dimensional structure of Escherichia coli
N80-30029	initiator tRNA/f//Met/
AUDITORY SIGNALS	A80-44608
The discreteness of auditory information	The role of the hypoxic factor at elevated
AUDITORY STIMULI	temperatures and possible mechanisms of its
Interaction of responses to acoustic and electric	development A60-45093
stimuli at the auditory cortex	From inanimate matter to living systems
N80~30029	[NASA-CR-163372] N80-29011
AUTOMATIC CONTROL	BIODYHAMICS
Use of active compliance in the control of legged	A contribution to the biomechanics of master-slave
vehicles A80-46550	manipulators A80-45691
AUTOMATION	Quantifying the agression generated by low
Standard man-machine procedure of optimal	frequency vibrations
synthesis in computer-aided design systems. II	N80-29998
A80-45078	A method for studying human biodynamic responses
<b>n</b>	to whole-body Z-axis
В	#80-29999 Head movements induced by vertical vibrations
BACTERIA	N80-30000
Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth'	The effect of reclined seating on the transmission
on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft	of linear wibration to the head
A80-46804	N80-30001
The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown	Clinical medical effects of head and neck response
in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-46805	during biodynamic stress experiments #80-30005
The effect of space flight factors on the	BIORLECTRICITY
characteristics of nutrient media for the	Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction
bacterium Proteus vulgaris	system in man
BACTERIOLOGY	180-44195
Three-dimensional structure of Escherichia coli	Long-term biological effects of very intense 60 Hz electric field on mice
initiator tRNA/f//Met/	180-44196
A80-44608	BIOENGINEERING
BARLEY	Studies of carbon-surfaced polymeric, metallic and
Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in	ceramic biomaterials
barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281] N80-29013	[PB80-168859] N80-29035 Biomedical research, development and engineering
BIBLIOGRAPHIES	at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics
Chemical identified in human biological media: A	Laboratory
data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580	[PB80-175268] N80-29989
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1] N80-29029	BIOLOGICAL REFECTS
Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580	Long-term biological effects of very intense 60 Hz
	electric field on mice 180-44196
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2] N80-29030 Aircraft sonic boom: Biological effects.	180-44196 Response of selected plant and insect species to
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2] N80-29030 Aircraft sonic boom: Biological effects. Citations from the NTIS data base	180-44196 Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2] N80-29030 Aircraft sonic boom: Biological effects.	180-44196 Response of selected plant and insect species to

SUBJECT INDEX COCHLEA

Aircraft sonic boom: Biological effects. Citations from the BTIS data base [PB80-810310] B80-29036	C
Radiofrequency radiation and living tissue: Theoretical studies [AD-A085952] R80-30037	CABIN ATMOSPHERES Thermic problems presented by high-speed, low-level flight
BIOLOGICAL HODRLS (MATHEMATICS)  The axiomatic introduction of a metric in	N80-29995
binocular visual space. I, II  A80-46961	Studies of carbon-surfaced polymeric, metallic and ceramic biomaterials
Thermal response model of a simulated cranial structure exposed to radiofrequency radiation	[PB80-168859] N80-29035 CARDIOLOGY
A80-47064 Bionics. Citations from the HTIS data base [PB80-810641] N80-30039 BIOMAGNETISM	Maximal cardiac output during upright exercise - Approximate normal standards and variations with coronary heart disease A60-44249
Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction system in man	CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM  The neural control of the coronary circulation
BIOHEDICAL DATA	during behavioral stress in conscious dogs N80-29986
Changes in the QBS complex of the electrocardiogram during sleep and exercise [CSIR-ELEK-167] 880-29022	Response of the cardiovascular system to vibration and combined stresses [AD-A081879] B80-30034
BIOUICS Experimental investigations of binocular space perception	CATALYSIS  Design, fabrication and testing of a dual catalyst annonia removal system for a urine VCD unit
A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision	[ HASA-CR-152372 ] H80-29023 CELLS (BIOLOGY) The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown
[AD-A084696]	in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft 180-46805 The effect of space flight conditions on higher
BIOSATELLITES Biological studies on the Cosmos biosatellite Russian book	plant cells in vitro culture A80-46809 The effects of simulated weightlessness on the
BIOTECHBOLOGY Biotechnology challenges present in operational	reproductive capacity of the great duckweed in the norm and under irradiation A80-46812
high-speed low-level flight #80-29994	The effects of low-intensity magnetic fields on plant cell reproduction
BLOOD CIRCULATION  Bffect of acceleration on circulatory and respiratory function in the domestic fowl	A80-46813 CEREBRAL CORTRX Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in the rat
N80-29985	exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves
BLOOD FLOW to adipose tissues in the male Spragus-Dawley rat	A60-47022 CHARACTER BECOGNITION The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the legibility
N80-29983 BLOOD PLASMA	of numeric light emitting diode displays N80-30003
Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men	CHEMICAL TESTS Paramecium tetraurelia: Prescreen for hazardous agents
A80-45974 Plasma testosterone during treadmill exercise A80-47023	[DOE/EV-04477/1] N80-29017 CHEMICAL WARPARE Thermal and acceleration effects on aircrew
BLOOD VESSELS The effect of hypodynamia on the structure of the	members in chemical defense gear [AD-A086026] #80-30045
intraorganic blood vessels and the capacity of the blood stream in the diaphragm of white rats [NASA-TM-76140]	CHEMOTHERAPY Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective substances
BODY FLUIDS Characterization of renal response to prolonged	(NASA-TH-76184) N80-29015 CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS
innersion in normal man A80-47021 BODY KINEMATICS	Circadian rhythms. Citations from the International Aerospace Abstracts data base [NASA-CR-163323] N80-30040
Quantifying the agression generated by low frequency wibrations	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM  The neural control of the coronary circulation
BODY SIZE (BIOLOGY)	during behavioral stress in conscious dogs 880-29986
Blood flow to adipose tissues in the male Spragus-Dawley rat  880-29983	CLOSED ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology
BODY TEMPERATURE Thermic problems presented by high-speed, low-level flight	A80-46378 Agriculture and food production A80-46393
N80-29995 Bffects on performance of thermal strain	COAGULATION  The structure of fibrinogen and its intermole
encountered during high-speed, low-lewel flight M80-29996	associations
Aircrew heat stress during high-speed, low-level flight	COATINGS Studies of carbon-surfaced polymeric, metallic and
BOND GRAPHS N80-29997	ceramic biomaterials [PB80-168859] #80-29035
Application of bond graphs to the synthesis and analysis of telechirics and robots	COCHIBA  Low frequency asymptotics for a hydroelastic model
A80-45682	of the cochlea A80-45623

COCKPITS SUBJECT INDEX

COCKPITS		CREW STATIONS	
The influence of the design of display workload		Crew station assessment using the Bioman system	_
CODING	N80-30008		B80-30014
The advantage of the color-code modal: alphanumeric and symbol code	ity versus	D	
[AD-A084363]	N80-29044	DATA BASES	
COLD TOLBRANCE		Chemical identified in human biological	
Hypothermia. Citations from the HTIS	data base 180-29037	data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1 [OBNL/EIS-163/V1-P1]	
[PB80-180526] COLOR VISION	200 25057	Chemicals identified in human biological	N80-29029 Lmedia: A
Colour displays: Their availability,	performance	data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1	
and application to improved crew eff		[OBML/BIS-163/V1-P2]	N80-29030
COMBAT	N80-30009	DATA PROCESSING  Determination of the impact of digital d	lata
Protective clothing: Survival, aircra	aft, and	broadcast on flight technical error	ucu
combat environments. Citations from		[AD-A085177]	N80-29045
data base	N80-29047	DECISION MAKING Decision aids for naval air ASW	
[PB80-809650] COMMAND AND CONTROL	800-23047	[AD-A085134]	N80-29040
Decision aids for naval air ASW		DECISION THEORY	
[AD-A085134]	n 80-29040	Decision aids for naval air ASW	
COMPLEX SYSTEMS Application of bond graphs to the synt	thesis and	[AD-A085134] DEEP SPACE METWORK	N80-29040
analysis of telechirics and robots	tacbib unu	A very long baseline interferometry sky	survey
	A80-45682		N80-28812
COMPOSITE MATERIALS Studies of carbon-surfaced polymeric.	motallic and	DESIGN ANALYSIS  The influence of the design of displays	on cocknit
ceramic biomaterials	metalile and	workload	On COCKPIC
[PB80-168859]	พ80-29035		N80-30008
COMPUTATIONAL PLUID DYNAMICS	lastic model	DETECTION	
Low frequency asymptotics for a hydromore of the cochlea	elastic model	Automated psychological stress detection entry portal system	I ID an
02 000 000	A80-45623	[SAND-80-7026]	N80-29041
COMPUTER GRAPHICS		DIESEL ENGINES	_
Manipulation of large objects	A80-45687	Teratologic effects of long-term exposur diesel exhaust emissions (rats)	e to
COMPUTER TECHNIQUES	100 13001	[ PB80-159965 ]	N80-29018
Decision aids for naval air ASW		Teratologic effects of long-term exposur	e to
[AD-A085134] COMPUTERIZED DESIGE	N80-29040	diesel exhaust emission (rabbits) [PB80-168529]	N80-29019
Standard man-machine procedure of opti	i <b>m</b> al	DIRTS	800 23013
synthesis in computer-aided design s		Nutrition, diet and food processing in o	ontrolled
COMPUTERIZED SINULATION	A80~45078	environment life support systems	A80-46392
A rule-based model of human problem so	olving	Agriculture and food production	
performance in fault diagnosis tasks		DICIDAL CYCUDAC	A80-46393
CONDITIONING (LEARNING)	A80-46549	DIGITAL SYSTEMS  Determination of the impact of digital d	lata
The neural control of the coronary cir		broadcast on flight technical error	
during behavioral stress in consciou	15 dogs 180-29986	[AD-A085177]	N80-29045
COMPERENCES	800-23300	DISPLAY DRVICES  The effect of a predictive wind shear ch	art on
Symposium on Theory and Practice of Ro		pilot landing performance	
Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, Ser 12-15, 1978, Proceedings	ptember	[UTIAS-TH-220] The advantage of the color-code modality	N80-29039
12-13, 1370, Proceedings	A80-45676	alphanumeric and symbol code	Versus
High-Speed, Low-Level Plight: Aircres		[AD-A084383]	N80-29044
[AGARD-CP-267] CONTOURS	N80-29990	The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the l of numeric light emitting diode displa	
An information processing mechanism for	or systems	or numeric right emitting drode displa	. 180-30003
with boundary contrast and some opti		The influence of the design of displays	on cockpit
CONTRAST	A80-46972	workload	N80-30008
Effects of background illumination and	l target	Colour displays: Their availability, pe	
contrast on flashblindness recovery		and application to improved crew effic	iency
[AD-A071906] CONTROL EQUIPMENT	N80-30031	Weapons systems of the Mirage 2000: Man	#80-30009
Adaptive control of technological indu	istrial	interface	- acuine
robots for welding			N80-30023
Human engineering design criteria for	180-45693	A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860]	N80-30041
control/display components and stand		Human engineering design criteria for mo	
[AD-A086139]	B80-30046	control/display components and standar	d parts
COROMARY ARTERY DISBASE Maximal cardiac output during upright	erercise -	[AD-A086139] DISTANCE	N80-30046
Approximate normal standards and var		Accuracy of visual estimate of the remot	eness of
coronary heart disease		an object in a space having no optical	reference
COSMOS SATELLITES	A80~44249	DISTILLATION	180-45273
Biological studies on the Cosmos biosa	tellite	Design, fabrication and testing of a dua	1 catalyst
Russian book		ammonia removal system for a urine VCD	anit
COST EPPECTIVENESS	A80-44125	[NASA-CR-152372] DRUGS	N80-29023
Cost effectiveness modeling for a tota	al training	Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of pro	tective
system (AIAA PAPER 80-1894]	A80-45752	substances (NASA-TH-76184)	N80-29015
AAAA FAFAA OV-10741	AUU 43/32	1 8 8 3 8 - 1 10 10 4 1	400-72012

SUBJECT INDEX BY ROVERBRIS

DUCTED FLOW	The effects of orbital flight conditions on the
Low frequency asymptotics for a hydroelastic model of the cochlea	formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens
A80-45623	A80-46810
DUMMIRS	Response of selected plant and insect species to
Crew station assessment using the Bioman modeling system	simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels
N80-30014	[NASA-TH-74109] N80-29014
DYNAMIC CONTROL	Health effects of low level radiation
Use of active compliance in the control of legged vehicles	[DOE/TIC-11176] 880-29034 REVIRONMENTAL COSTROL
A80-46550	Environmental control and life support system:
DYHANIC MODELS	Analysis of STS-1
A rule-based model of human problem solving	[NASA-TH-81032] B80-29043
performance in fault diagnosis tasks A80-46549	EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed
	lov-level flight
Ε	BRROR AWALYSIS
BCOLOGY	Theoretical analysis of error during signal
An empirical study of factors affecting blue-green	averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,
versus nonblue-green algal dominance in lakes	180-47065
[PB80-169311] N80-29020 RPFECTIVE PERCEIVED HOISE LEVELS	EXTTHROCYTES  Extremes of urine osmolality ~ Lack of effect on
Initial study on the effects of transformer and	red blood cell survival
transmission line noise on people. Volume 3:	180-46196
Community reaction [EPRI-BA-1240-VOL-3] #80-29033	BSCAPE SYSTEMS Tornado - aircrew systems
REFERENT HERVOUS SISTEMS	F80-30024
Vestibular compensation in the rat: A model for	RSCHERICHIA
motor learning N80-29984	Three-dimensional structure of Escherichia coli initiator tBMA/f//Met/
RLECTRIC CORONA	180-44608
Initial study on the effects of transformer and	BUTROPHICATION
transmission line noise on people. Volume 1:	An empirical study of factors affecting blue-green versus monblue-green algal dominance in lakes
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-1] H80-29031	[PB80-169311] B80-29020
ELECTRIC FIELDS	RVOLUTION (DEVELOPMENT)
Long-term biological effects of very intense 60 Hz	From inanimate matter to living systems
electric field on mice A80-44196	[HASA-CR-163372] H80-29011 BEBRCISE PHYSIOLOGY
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY	Astronaut training manual
Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction	[NASA-CR-160758] N80-29024
system in man A80-44195	Response of selected plant and insect species to
Theoretical analysis of error during signal	simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to
averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,	exhaust components from solid rocket fuels
A80-47065 Changes in the QRS complex of the	[NASA-TM-74109] N80-29014 Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to
electrocardiogram during sleep and exercise	diesel exhaust emissions (rats)
[CSIR-ELEK-167] #80-29022	[PB80-159965] N80-29018
ELECTRORECEPHALOGRAPHY Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats	Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emission (rabbits)
subjected to stress	[PB80-168529] N80-29019
[NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010	BROBIOLOGY
RLECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION  Interaction of electromagnetic energy with	Biological studies on the Cosmos biosatellite Russian book
absorptive material by thermally inducing	A80-44125
elastic stress waves	Interpretation of findings of the biological experiments of the Viking lander on Mars
BLECTRONYOGRAPHY	A80-44441
The influence of temperature on the amplitude and	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth'
frequency components of the EMG during brief and	on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-46804
sustained isometric contractions A80-45975	The effect of space flight conditions on higher
ELECTRON MICROSCOPY	plant cells in vitro culture
The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown	A80-46809
in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-46805	The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari
BLECTROPHYSIOLOGY	racemosum and Amethum graveolens
Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats	180-46810
subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010	Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic
Changes in the QBS complex of the	state of turions of the great duckweed
electrocardiogram during sleep and exercise	Å80-46811
[CSIR-BLEK-167] #80-29022  Effects of aircraft noise on sleep: An in-situ	EXTRAGALACTIC BADIO SOUBCES  A very long baseline interferometry sky survey
experience	#80-28812
₩80-29042	BIE (AMATOMY)
REERGY POLICY Assessment of the effects of the zero gravity	Ocular risks of astronomical observations A80-44593
environment on the health and safety of space	BYE HOVENBUTS
workers	A review of dynamic visual acuity
[NASA-TH-81122] N80-30038 ENVIRONMENT EPPECTS	[AD-A085860] H80-30041
The effect of space flight factors on the	
characteristics of nutrient media for the	
bacterium Proteus Vulgaris	

A80-46807

1.

_		Colour displays: Their availability, pe	rformance
F		and application to improved crew effic	N80-30009
PAILURE ANALYSIS A rule-based model of human problem solv	ring	Human factors aspects in high speed low	N80-30026
performance in fault diagnosis tasks	A80-46549	Thermal and acceleration effects on airc members in chemical defense gear	
Procedural tests for anti-G protective d	levices.	[AD-A086026] PLIGHT FITHESS	#80-30045
Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests [AD-A085982]	H80-30044	Astronaut training manual [NASA-CR-160758]	N80-29024
Physiological responses of physically fi	it men and	PLIGHT SAFBTY Crew station assessment using the Bioman	<b>modeling</b>
women to acclimation to humid heat	A80-47024	system	N80-30014
PIBRINOGEN  The structure of fibrinogen and its inte associations	ermole	PLIGHT SIMULATORS Cost effectiveness modeling for a total system	training
	N80-30030	[AIAA PAPER 80-1894]	180-45752
Operational roles, aircrew systems and h		PLIGHT STRESS (BIOLOGY) Thermic problems presented by high-speed	
factors in future high performance air [AGARD-CP-266]	rcraft N80-30019	low-level flight	N80-29995
Information transfer for improved pilot PLASH BLINDWESS	performance N80-30025	Effects on performance of thermal strain encountered during high-speed, low-lew	
Effects of background illumination and t contrast on flashblindness recovery ti	.∎e	Aircrew heat stress during high-speed, l flight	ow-level
[AD-A071906] PLEXING	N80-30031	Human factors in Mirage 2000 missions	N80-29997
Pressure suit joint analyzer [NASA-CASE-ARC-11314-1]	N80-30043	Response of the cardiovascular system to	N80-30028 vibration
The effect of turbulence on helmet mount	ed sight	and combined stresses [AD-A081879]	N80-30034
aiming accuracies	N80-30004	PLIGHT TESTS Determination of the impact of digital d	ata
Operational aspects of guidance and cont advances versus pilot workload for low		broadcast on flight technical error [AD-A085177]	B80-29045
high speed flight	N80-30006	PLY BY WIRE CONTROL Addressing human factor options in conce	
PLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS  High-Speed, Low-Level Flight: Aircrew F		FOOD INTAKE	N80-30027
[AGARD-CP-267] Ride-bumpiness and the influence of acti systems	N80-29990 We control	Extremes of urine osmolality - Lack of e red blood cell survival	11ect on 180-46196
· •	N80-29991	PONGI	A00-40190
Influences of geophysical factors (meteo and topographical) on the pilot-aircra in high speed low level flight (HSLLP)	ft-system	The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influ artificial solar radiation	ence of
Development in high-speed low-level flig	N80-29992		A80-46806
pilot's viewpoint	N80-29993	G	
Biotechnology challenges present in oper high-speed low-level flight	ational	GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM Electroencephalographic changes in albin	o rats
Effects on performance of thermal strain	N80-29994	subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118]	N80-29010
encountered during high-speed, low-lev	rel flight N80-29996	Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stres	s conditions
<pre>Aircrew heat stress during high-speed, 1    flight</pre>		[NASA-TM-76185] GENETICS	N80-29016
PLIGHT CLOTHIEG	N80-29997	Genetic changes induced by space flight barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 cr	aft
Protective clothing: Survival, aircraft combat environments. Citations from t		GEOPHISICS	N80-29013
data base [PB80-809650]	N80-29047	Influences of geophysical factors (meteo and topographical) on the pilot-aircra	
Suman factors aspects in high speed low	N80-30026	in high speed low level flight (HSLLF)	N80-29992
PLIGHT COMDITIONS Influences of geophysical factors (meteo		GOVERNMENT/INDUSTRY RELATIONS Pilots who drink - PAA regulations and p	
and topographical) on the pilot-aircra in high speed low lewel flight (HSLLP)		the Air Line Pilots Association treatments	ent program A80-45025
<pre>pevelopment in high-speed low-level flig pilot's viewpoint</pre>		GRAVITATIONAL REFECTS  Design opportunities - Zero gravity vers	us one
	N80-29993	grawity environments	A80-46398
Biotechnology challenges present in oper high-speed low-level flight	N80-29994	н	
PLIGHT CONTROL		HABITATS	tans t
Operational aspects of guidance and cont advances versus pilot workload for low high speed flight	altitude,	Controlled ecological life support syste and space habitats, anthropology, and	psychology 180-46378
PLIGHT CREWS	N80-30006	Design opportunities - Zero gravity vers gravity environments	us one
<pre># ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## #</pre>	actors N80-29990	-	A80-46398

SUBJECT INDEX SYDROBLASTICITY

HANDLING EQUIPMENT On the grasping process for objects of irregular	HORMONE METABOLISMS
shape	Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed
A80-45680	until exhaustion in trained and untrained men
Application of bond graphs to the synthesis and	HORNOWRS A80-45974
analysis of telechirics and robots A80-45682	Plasma testosterone during treadmill exercise
A contribution to the biomechanics of master-slave	180-47023
manipulators	HUMAN BRHAVIOR
A80-45691 Adaptive control of technological industrial	Initial study on the effects of transformer and transmission line noise on people. Volume 2:
robots for welding	Sleep interference
A80-45693	[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-2] N80-29032
HEAD (ANATORY)	HURAN PACTORS REGINERRING
Thermal response model of a simulated cranial structure exposed to radiofrequency radiation	A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision
A80-47064	[AD-A084696] N80-29027
HEAD MOVEMENT	The effect of a predictive wind shear chart on
Head movements induced by vertical vibrations	pilot landing performance [UTIAS-TN-220] N80-29039
N80-30000 The effect of reclined seating on the transmission	[UTIAS-TH-220] N80-29039 The advantage of the color-code modality versus
of linear vibration to the head	alphanumeric and symbol code
H80-30001	[AD-A084383] N80-29044
The effects of aircraft vibration on vision M80-30002	High-Speed, Low-Level Flight: Aircrew Factors
HBART FUHCTION	[AGARD-CP-267] Biotechnology challenges present in operational
Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction	high-speed low-level flight
system in man	#80-29994
HBART RATE	Operational roles, aircrew systems and human factors in future high performance aircraft
Maximal cardiac output during upright exercise -	[AGARD-CP-266] N80-30019
Approximate normal standards and variations with	Tornado - aircrew systems
coronary heart disease	N80-30024
A80-44249 HEAT ACCLIBATIZATION	Human factors aspects in high speed low level flight N80-30026
Physiological responses of physically fit men and	Addressing human factor options in conceptual design
women to acclimation to humid heat	N80-30027
HEAT TOLERANCE	Buman factors in Mirage 2000 missions N80-30028
Thermic problems presented by high-speed,	A review of dynamic visual acuity
low-level flight	[AD-A085860] N80-30041
N80-29995	Human engineering design criteria for modern
HELHET HOUSTED DISPLAYS  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying high-speed	control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139] N80-30046
aircraft	HUMAN PERFORMANCE
N80-30010	A rule-based model of human problem solving
The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed	performance in fault diagnosis tasks
low-level flight N80-30011	A technique for establishing true levels of muscle
Research for visual enhancement for high speed low	strength exertion
level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems	[AD-A083576] N80-29028
Command N80-30012	Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women
HELHETS	[AD-A081947] N80-30035
The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight	Human performance: Psychological and sex
aiming accuracies	differences, a selected bibliography [AD-A085824] N80-30042
Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying high-speed	HUHAH REACTIONS
aircraft	Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction
N80-30010	system in man
HEURISTIC METHODS A rule-based model of human problem solving	A80-44195 Automated psychological stress detection in an
performance in fault diagnosis tasks	entry portal system
A80-46549	[SAND-80-7026] N80-29041
HIGH ALTITUDE ENVIRONMENTS  Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,300 m -	Assessment of the effects of the zero gravity environment on the health and safety of space
Effects of relative polycythemia	workers
180-47025	[ WASA-TM-81122 ] N80-30038
HIGH PRESSURE	HUNAN TOLERANCES
Bypothermia. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-180526] N80-29037	Initial study on the effects of transformer and transmission line noise on people. Volume 1:
HIGH SPEED	Annoyance
The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight	[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-1] H80-29031
aiming accuracies N80-30004	A method for studying human biodynamic responses to whole-body Z-axis
Operational aspects of guidance and control	80-29999
advances versus pilot workload for low altitude,	AURIDITY
high speed flight	The role of the hypoxic factor at elevated
#80-30006 Human factors aspects in high speed low level flight	temperatures and possible mechanisms of its development
H80-30026	A80-45093
HIS BUNDLE	Physiological responses of physically fit men and
Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction	women to acclimation to humid heat A80-47024
system in man A80-44195	HIDROBLASTICITY
Theoretical analysis of error during signal	Low frequency asymptotics for a hydroelastic model
averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,	of the cochlea
<u>180-47065</u>	A80-45623

#### SUBJECT INDEX

BYPERTHERMIA .	Butrition, diet and food processing in controlled
The role of the hypoxic factor at elevated	environment life support systems
temperatures and possible mechanisms of its development A80-45093	Agriculture and food production
HYPODYNAHIA  The effect of hypodynamia on the structure of the	A80-46393  Bnvironmental control and life support system:  Analysis of STS-1
intraorganic blood vessels and the capacity of the blood stream in the diaphragm of white rats	(NASA-TH-81032) N80-29043
[HASA-TH-76140] H80-29012	Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying high-speed aircraft
Effect of restricted mobility on RNA content and nucleotide composition and on protein content in	N80-30010
motoneurons of spinal cord anterior horns [WASA-TH-76190]	Long-term biological effects of very intense 60 Hz electric field on mice
RNA content in spinal cord motoneurons during hypokinesia	A80-44196
[NASA-TM-76200] H80-29026	Bigh-Speed, Low-Level Plight: Aircrew Pactors
BYPOTHERBIA Hypothermia. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80~180526] N80-29037	[AGARD-CP-267] Thermic problems presented by high-speed, low-level flight
HYPOXIA	#80-29995
The role of the hypoxic factor at elevated temperatures and possible mechanisms of its development	Operational aspects of guidance and control advances versus pilot workload for low altitude, high speed flight
A80-45093	#80-30006 Human factors aspects in high speed low level flight
1	#80-30026
ICE ENVIRONMENTS	Effects of background illumination and target
Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635]	contrast on flashblindness recovery time [AD-A071906] #80-30031
[PB80-809635] N80-29046 IMAGE PROCESSING	M
An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions	MAGNETIC EFFECTS
180-46972	The effects of low-intensity magnetic fields on
INJURIES  Crew station assessment using the Bioman modeling	plant cell reproduction A80-46813
system #80-30014	MALES Physiological responses of physically fit men and
INTOXICATION  Pilots who drink - PAA regulations and policy, and	women to acclimation to humid heat  180-47024
the Air Line Pilots Association treatment program A80-45025	MAN MACHIME SYSTEMS  Standard man-machine procedure of optimal
INVENTIONS Pressure suit joint analyzer	synthesis in computer-aided design systems. II 180-45078
[NASA-CASE-ARC-11314-1] N80-30043	A contribution to the biomechanics of master-slave
INVESTIGATION  ENA content in spinal cord motoneurons during	manipulators A80-45691
hypokinesia [NASA-TM-76200] B80-29026	Use of active compliance in the control of legged vehicles
IRRADIATION Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in	A80-46550 The effect of a predictive wind shear chart on
barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft	pilot landing performance
[NASA-TH-76281] N80-29013	[UTIAS-TN-220] #80-29039 The advantage of the color-code modality versus
J	alphanumeric and symbol code [AD-A084383] N80-29044
JOINTS (JUNCTIONS) Pressure suit joint analyzer	Operational roles, aircrew systems and human
[ NASA-CASE-ARC-11314-1]	factors in future high performance aircraft [AGARD-CP-266] #80-30019
JUDGMRHTS Decision aids for naval air ASW	Weapons systems of the Mirage 2000: Man machine interface
[AD-A085134] B80-29040	₩80-30023
· 1	Human factors in Mirage 2000 missions H80-30028
LAKES	Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts
An empirical study of factors affecting blue-green	[AD-A086139] N80-30046
versus nonblue-green algal dominance in lakes [PB80-169311] #80-29020	HANIPULATORS Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and
LEARBIEG Vestibular compensation in the rat: A model for	Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September 12-15, 1978, Proceedings
motor learning	A80-45676
LIPE SCIENCES 880-29984	On the grasping process for objects of irregular shape
Parallel visual pathways - A review A80-44765	A80-45680 A contribution to the biomechanics of master-slave
The effect of the temperatures of different skin	manipulators ,
layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors A80-45092	A80-45691 Use of active compliance in the control of legged
Prom inanimate matter to living systems	Vehicles
[#ASA-CR-163372] #80-29011 LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	NAMED SPACE PLIGHT
Controlled ecological life support systems /CRLSS/	Characterization of renal response to prolonged
and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378	immersion in normal man A80-47021

SUBJECT INDEX OPTIMAL CONTROL

MARS (PLANET) Interpretation of findings of the biolog:		· N	
experiments of the Viking lander on Har	ES 180-44441	BECK (ANATONY)	
BECHADICAL DEVICES On the grasping process for objects of in shape		Clinical medical effects of head and neck re during biodynamic stress experiments	-
MEDICAL ELECTRONICS	A80-45680	WETWORK SYNTRESIS Standard man-machine procedure of optimal	⊢30005
Theoretical analysis of error during signaveraging for detection of His-bundle	activity,	synthesis in computer-aided design systems A80	. II -45078
HERRITT ISLAND (FL)	A80-47065	The neural control of the coronary circulati	on
Response of selected plant and insect sp simulated solid rocket exhaust mixture: exhaust components from solid rocket for	s and to	during behavioral stress in conscious dogs	
[HASA-TH-74109]	N80-29014	Parallel visual pathways - A review	
HETABOLISM  RNA content in spinal cord motoneurons de	uring	Effect of restricted mobility on RWA content	-44765 and
hypokinesia # [BASA-TH-76200]	n80~29026	nucleotide composition and on protein cont motoneurons of spinal cord anterior horns	
METRIC SPACE The axiomatic introduction of a metric in binocular visual space. I, II	n	[MASA-TM-76190]  RNA content in spinal cord motoneurons durin hypokinesia	1−29025 Ig
binocular visual space. 1, 11	A80-46961		<b>-2902</b> 6
MICROANALYSIS The structure of fibrinogen and its inte	rmole	WRUROPHYSIOLOGY Changes in the QRS complex of the	
associations	B80-30030	electrocardiogram during sleep and exercis [CSIR-BLBK-167] N80	e 29022
MICROPROCESSORS	800-30030	BOISE (SOUND)  Initial study on the effects of transformer	
Manipulation of large objects MICROWAYES	A80-45687	transmission line noise on people. Volume Sleep interference	
Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	in the rat		-29032
On the interaction of non-ionizing radia	A80-47022 tion with	Effects of aircraft noise on sleep: An in-s experience	
people [AD-A082538]	N80-30033	BOISE TOLERANCE	-29042
HILITARY OPERATIONS Weapons systems of the Mirage 2000: Man interface	machine	Initial study on the effects of transformer transmission line noise on people. Volume Annoyance	
MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY	#80-30023		-29031 and
Research abstracts in the behavioural sc 1971 to 1975: A bibliography	-	transmission line noise on people. Volume Community reaction	3:
[PPEC-MEMO-259] MIRAGE AIRCRAFT	N80-29038	NUCLBIC ACIDS	-29033
Weapons systems of the Mirage 2000: Man interface	#80-30023	A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cells representative plant, invertebrate and	of a
Human factors in Mirage 2000 missions	N80-30028	vertebrate animal of various ages	-29987
HISSILE CONTROL		NUMERICAL CONTROL	
Information transfer for improved pilot	N80-30025	Use of active compliance in the control of 1 vehicles	.eggea )-46550
MOLECULAR STRUCTURE Three-dimensional structure of Escherich	ia coli	NOTRIBUTS	, 44550
initiator tRWA/f//Met/	180-44608	The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the	
The structure of fibrinogen and its inte associations	rmole	bacterium Proteus vulgaris	-46807
HORPHOLOGY	N80-30030	SUTRITION Agriculture and food production	
The effect of hypodynamia on the structu intraorganic blood vessels and the cap			-46393
the blood stream in the diaphragm of w [NASA-TM-76140]		Nutrition, diet and food processing in contr environment life support systems	olled
MOTION PERCEPTION Visually induced self-motion sensation a	dapts	A 8 0	-46392
rapidly to left-right visual reversal	A80-44213	• 0	
MRCA AIRCRAFT		OPERATOR PERFORMANCE TV operator performance in real time air-to-	aronna
Tornado - aircrew systems  MUSCULAR PATIGUE	N80-30024	reconnaissance missions under task-loading conditions	
The influence of temperature on the ampl	itude and	N80	-30007
frequency components of the EMG during sustained isometric contractions	brief and	OPTICAL ILLUSION Visually induced self-notion sensation adapt	:s
HUSCULAR PUNCTION	180-45975		-44213
Quantifying the agression generated by 1 frequency vibrations		An information processing mechanism for syst with boundary contrast and some optical il	llusions
MUSCULAR STRENGTH	N80-29998	OPTIMAL CONTROL	-46972
A technique for establishing true levels strength exertion		Standard man-machine procedure of optimal synthesis in computer-aided design systems	
[AD-A083576]	N80-29028		-45078

OSHOSIS SUBJECT INDEX

•			
OSMOSIS	•	Aircraft sonic boom: Biological effects.	
Extremes of urine osmolality - Lack of effect red blood cell survival	ct on	Citations from the BTIS data base	180-29036
84	0-46196	Hypothermia. Citations from the HTIS data	a base
OXYGEN CONSUMPTION Effects of inspired oxygen on the metabolism	■ of	Effects of aircraft noise on sleep: An in	180-29037 1-situ
pulmonary surfactant [AD-A082006] #86	0-30036	experience	180-29042
OXYGEN METABOLISM Plasma testosterone during treadmill exercis	se	Quantifying the agression generated by low frequency vibrations	•
	0-47023		80-29998
Þ		Clinical medical effects of head and neck during biodynamic stress experiments	_
PARAMECIA	PB	ITSIOLOGICAL PACTORS	180-30005
Paramecium tetraurelia: Prescreen for hazar agents	rdous	Research abstracts in the behavioural scie 1971 to 1975: A bibliography	ences,
[DOE/EV-04477/1] #80	0-29017	[ PPRC-MEMO-259 ]	80-29038
PATTERN RECOGNITION An information processing mechanism for systems		Physiological influences upon the work per of men and women	
	llusions 0-46972	[AD-A081947] Human performance: Psychological and sex	180-30035
PERFORMANCE PREDICTION Colour displays: Their availability, performance perfor	rmance	differences, a selected bibliography [AD-A085824]	180-30042
and application to improved crew efficience		YSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES Long-term biological effects of very inten	
PHOTORECEPTORS		electric field on mice	
Research for visual enhancement for high spe level flight sponsored by the Naval Air S		The effect of the temperatures of differen	
Command N8	0-30012	layers on the activity of cold thermored	eptors 80-45092
PHYSICAL EXERCISE Maximal cardiac output during upright exercises	ise -	Characterization of renal response to prolimmersion in normal man	onged
Approximate normal standards and variation coronary heart disease			80-47021
180	0-44249	exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	
Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise per	rformed	Plasma testosterone during treadmill exerc	80-47022 :ise
until exhaustion in trained and untrained	men 0-45974	Physiological responses of physically fit	.80-47023 men and
The influence of temperature on the amplitude frequency components of the EMG during bri		women to acclimation to humid heat	80-47024
sustained isometric contractions	0-45975	Circadian rhythms. Citations from the International Aerospace Abstracts data b	
Plasma testosterone during treadmill exercis	se	[NASA-CR-163323] N	80-30040
Changes in the QRS complex of the		YSI <b>OLOGICAL TESTS</b> A technique for establishing true levels o	f muscle
	se 0-29022	strength exertion [AD-A083576]	80-29028
Astronaut training manual [NASA-CR-160758] N80	₽# 0+29024	ISIOLOGI Parallel Visual pathways - A review	
PHYSICAL PITHESS Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and	i pr		80-44765
aldosterone during submaximal exercise per until exhaustion in trained and untrained	rformed	Pilots who drink - PAA regulations and pol the Air Line Pilots Association treatmen	
A80	)-45974	A	80-45025
Physiological responses of physically fit me women to acclimation to humid heat	en and PI	LOT PERFORMANCE The effect of a predictive wind shear char	t on
Astronaut training manual	0-47024	pilot landing performance [UTIAS-TH-220]	80-29039
	0-29024	Determination of the impact of digital dat broadcast on flight technical error	a
Extremes of urine osmolality - Lack of effect red blood cell survival	ct on		80-29045
<b>A</b> 80	D-46196	and topographical) on the pilot-aircraft	
Electroencephalographic changes in albino ra subjected to stress			80-29992
[NASA-TH-76118] H80 The effect of hypodynamia on the structure of	0-29010 of the	Effects on performance of thermal strain encountered during high-speed, low-level	flight
intraorganic blood vessels and the capacit the blood stream in the diaphragm of white		LOT TRAINING	80-29996
	0-29012	Cost effectiveness modeling for a total tr	aining
preparations on adaptation under stress co	onditions		80-45752
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to		LOTS (PERSONNEL) Research abstracts in the behavioural scie	nces,
diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] B80	0-29018	1971 to 1975: A bibliography [FPRC-MEMO-259] N	80-29038
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emission (rabbits)		Operational aspects of guidance and contro advances versus pilot workload for low a	
	0-29019 ia: 1	high speed flight	80-30006
data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-158		PE PLOS	
Chemicals identified in human biological med	lia: A	Low frequency asymptotics for a hydroelast of the cochlea	
	30 )-29030	A	80-45623
<pre>Health effects of low level radiation [DOB/TIC-11176] N80</pre>	)-2903 <b>4</b>		

SUBJECT INDRE . RECOMMAISSANCE

PLANTS (BOTANT)  The effect of space flight conditions on	higher	PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY Visually induced self-motion sensation ada	nte
plant cells in vitro culture	A80-46809	rapidly to left-right visual reversal	80-44213
The effects of orbital flight conditions	on the	Automated psychological stress detection in	
formation of the generative organs in Pracemosum and Amethum graveolens	Muscari	entry portal system [SAND-80-7026]	80-29041
·	A80-46810	Research for visual enhancement for high s	peed low
Investigation of the effects of space fli factors on the emergence from the analy		level flight sponsored by the Naval Air : Command	Systems
state of turions of the great duckweed		n e	80-30012
The effects of simulated weightlessness	A80-46811 on the	PULMOBARY PUNCTIONS  Effects of inspired oxygen on the metaboli:	sm of
reproductive capacity of the great ducl the norm and under irradiation	kweed in	pulmonary surfactant	80-30036
The effects of low-intensity magnetic fie	A80-46812 elds on	PULHOWARY LESIONS  Effects of inspired oxygen on the metaboli:	s∎ of
plant cell reproduction	A80-46813	pulmonary surfactant [AD-A082006] No	80-30036
Genetic changes induced by space flight i	factors in	[15 1002000]	30030
barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 cra [NASA-TM-76281]	M80-29013	R	
A comparative study in molecular aging:		RADIATION DOSAGE	
Alterations to the nucleic acids of cel representative plant, invertebrate and	ils of a	Health effects of low level radiation [DOR/TIC-11176]	80-29034
vertebrate animal of various ages		RADIATION EFFECTS	27034
POINT SOURCES	₩80-29987	Ocular risks of astronomical observations	30-44593
Accuracy of visual estimate of the remote		Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in	
an object in a space having no optical	reference A80-45273	exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	30-47022
POLYCYTHEMIA		Thermal response model of a simulated crani	
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,30	00 m -	structure exposed to radiofrequency radia	ation 30-47064
Effects of relative polycythemia	A80-47025	Genetic changes induced by space flight fac	
POTABLE WATER Design, fabrication and testing of a dual	l satalnot	barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281] No	t 30-29013
ammonia removal system for a urine VCD		Interaction of electromagnetic energy with	30-23013
[NA SA-CR-152372] PRESSURE SUITS	N80-29023	absorptive material by thermally inducing elastic stress waves	3
Pressure suit joint analyzer			3 <b>0-</b> 29988
	N80-30043	On the interaction of non-ionizing radiation	on with
PRESSURIZED CABINS  Bryironmental control and life support sy	vstem:	people [AD~A082538] N6	30-30033
Analysis of STS-1		RADIATION HAZARDS	
[NASA-TM-81032] PROBLEM SOLVING	N80-29043	On the interaction of non-ionizing radiation people	on with
A rule-based model of human problem solve	ing	[AD-A082538] NE	80-30033
performance in fault diagnosis tasks	A80-46549	Radiofrequency radiation and living tissue: Theoretical studies	•
PROSTRETIC DEVICES	h-114 3		80-30037
Studies of carbon-surfaced polymeric, med ceramic biomaterials	callic and	RADIATION TOLERANCE The survival rate of various species of	
[PB80-168859]	N80-29035	dark-colored mushrooms under the influence	ce of
PROTECTIVE CLOTHIEG  Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical	l	artificial solar radiation	80-46806
environments. Citations from the NTIS	data base	On the interaction of non-ionizing radiation	on with
[PB80-809635] Protective clothing: Survival, aircraft,	N80-29046 , and	people [AD-A082538] No	30-30033
combat environments. Citations from the	he NTIS	RADIO ASTRONOMY	
data base [PB80-809650]	N80-29047	A very long baseline interferometry sky sur	30-28812
Procedural tests for anti-G protective do Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests	evices.	RADIO FREQUENCIES Radiofrequency radiation and living tissue:	
[AD-A085982]	N80-30044	Theoretical studies	
Thermal and acceleration effects on aircumenters in chemical defense gear	ceA	[AD-A085952] RADIO FREQUENCY HEATING	80-30037
[AD-A086026]	N80-30045	Thermal response model of a simulated crans	íal
PROTOBIOLOGY  From inanimate matter to living systems		structure exposed to radiofrequency radia	ation 30-47064
[NASA-CR-163372]	N80-29011	BATS	30-47004
PSYCHOACOUSTICS The discreteness of auditory information		Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protections substances	ctive
The discreteness of additory intormation	A80-46962	[NASA-TM-76184] NASA-TM-76184]	80-29015
PSYCHOLOGICAL PACTORS Controlled ecological life support system	me /CV1 55/	READING  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the leg:	ihili+v
and space habitats, anthropology, and		of numeric light emitting diode displays	_
Ruman performance: Psychological and se	A80-46378	REAL TIME OPERATION	80-30003
differences, a selected bibliography	•	TV operator performance in real time air-to	o-ground
[AD-A085824]	N80-30042	reconnaissance missions under task-loading	ng .
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY  Refect of certain psychopharmacological		conditions	80-30007
preparations on adaptation under stress		RECOMMAISSANCE	)-arcan a
[BASA-TM-76185] Automated psychological stress detection	N80-29016 in an	TV operator performance in real time air-to reconnaissance missions under task-loading	
entry portal system		conditions	-
[SAND-80-7026]	N80-29041	N.	30-30007

SUBJECT INDEX REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS		SEX FACTOR	
Pilots who drink - PAA regulations and po the Air Line Pilots Association treatme		Physiological influences upon the work pe of men and women	erformance
REMOTE CONTROL	A80-45025	[AD-A081947] Human performance: Psychological and sem	180-30035 1
Manipulation of large objects	A80-45687	differences, a selected bibliography	N80-30042
REMOTE HANDLING Application of bond graphs to the synthes		SIGNAL PROCESSING  Theoretical analysis of error during sign	na 1
analysis of telechirics and robots	A80-45682	averaging for detection of His-bundle a	
A contribution to the biomechanics of ma: manipulators		SIGNAL TRANSMISSION The discreteness of auditory information	A80-46962
BEHOTE MANIPULATOR SYSTEM	800-43031	SKIN TEMPERATURE (BIOLOGY)	
Manipulation of large objects	A80-45687	The effect of the temperatures of difference layers on the activity of cold thermore	ceptors
Characterization of renal response to pro	olonged	SLEEP	A80-45092
	A80-47021	Changes in the QRS complex of the electrocardiogram during sleep and exer	
REPRODUCTION (BIOLOGY) The effects of simulated weightlessness of reproductive capacity of the great ducl		<pre>[CSIB-BLEK-167] Bffects of aircraft noise on sleep: An i experience</pre>	180-29022 .n-situ
the norm and under irradiation			B80-29042
The effects of low-intensity magnetic fit plant cell reproduction		Initial study on the effects of transform transmission line noise on people. Vol	
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure	A80-46813 e to		N80-29032
diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965]	N80-29018	SOCIAL FACTORS  Controlled ecological life support system	s /CELSS/
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure diesel exhaust emission (rabbits)	e to	and space habitats, anthropology, and p	sychology A80-46378
[PB80-168529] REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS	N80-29019	SOLAR RADIATION  The survival rate of various species of	
The effects of orbital flight conditions formation of the generative organs in !		dark-colored mushrooms under the influe artificial solar radiation	
racemosum and Anethum graveolens	A80-46810	SOLID ROCKET PROPELLANTS	A80-46806
RESPIRATION  Effect of acceleration on circulatory and respiratory function in the domestic for		Response of selected plant and insect spe simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures exhaust components from solid rocket fu [MASA-TH-74109]	and to
RESPONSES Interaction of responses to acoustic and stimuli at the auditory cortex		SONIC BOOMS Aircraft sonic boom: Biological effects. Citations from the NTIS data base	
RIBONUCLRIC ACIDS	N80-30029		N80-29036
Three-dimensional structure of Escherichi	ia coli	Agriculture and food production	A80-46393
initiator tRNA/f//Met/	A80-44608	SPACE ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION	
Effect of restricted mobility on RNA cont nucleotide composition and on protein of motoneurons of spinal cord anterior ho	content in	The effects of simulated weightlessness or reproductive capacity of the great duck the norm and under irradiation	
[NASA-TM-76190] RNA content in spinal cord motoneurons do	N80-29025 Bring	SPACE PLIGHT	A80-46812
hypokinesia [NASA-TH-76200]	N80-29026	Genetic changes induced by space flight f barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 cra	
RIDING QUALITY		[ NASA-TH-76281]	B80-29013
Ride-bumpiness and the influence of active systems		SPACE FLIGHT PREDING Nutrition, diet and food processing in co	ntrolled
ROBOTS	N80-29991		A80-46392
Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robot Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, Septem			A80-46393
12-15, 1978, Proceedings	A80-45676	SPACE FLIGHT STRESS  The effect of space flight factors on the	:
On the grasping process for objects of in shape	rregular A80-45680	characteristics of nutrient media for t bacterium Proteus vulgaris	he 180–46807
Application of bond graphs to the synthes analysis of telechirics and robots		The effect of space flight conditions on plant cells in vitro culture	
Adaptive control of technological industr	A80-45682	The effects of orbital flight conditions	A80-46809 on the
robots for welding	A80-45693	formation of the generative organs in M racemosum and Anethum graveolens	uscari
S		Investigation of the effects of space fli factors on the emergence from the anabi	
SATELLITE SOLAR POWER STATIONS Assessment of the effects of the zero gra	.vity	state of turions of the great duckweed	A80-46811
environment on the health and safety of workers		SPACE FLIGHT TRAIBIEG Development of a multi-media crew-trainin	
[HASA-TH-81122] SECURITY	N80-30038	for the terminal configured wehicle mis simulator	
Automated psychological stress detection entry portal system	in an ·		A80-44201
[SAND-80-7026]	N80-29041		

SUBJECT INDEX THERMAL STRESSES

	SPACE MISSIONS		Acceleration and Performance Modeling Wor	kshop
	Development of a multi-media crew-training			N80-30032
	for the terminal configured vehicle miss	ion	STRESS WAVES	
	simulator		Interaction of electromagnetic energy wit	
		80-44201	absorptive material by thermally induci	ng
	SPACE PERCEPTION		elastic stress waves	
	Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoten			N80-29988
	an object in a space having no optical r		STRUCTURAL DESIGN CRITERIA	
		80-45273	Human engineering design criteria for mod	
	The axiomatic introduction of a metric in		control/display components and standard	
	binocular visual space. I, II			<b>880-30046</b>
			SUBMERGED BODIES	
	Experimental investigations of binocular s	pace	Characterization of renal response to pro	Topded
	perception	00.0000	immersion in normal man	
		80-46970		A80-47021
	SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITERS		SUCROSE	
	Environmental control and life support sys	tem:	Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose i	n the rat
	Analysis of STS-1		exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	
		80-29043	SURPACTARTS	A80-47022
	SPACE SHOTTLES			ic- cf
	Response of selected plant and insect spec		Effects of inspired oxygen on the metabol	ISE OF
	simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures		pulmonary surfactant	N80-30036
	exhaust components from solid rocket fue		[AD-A082006] SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT	BOU-30030
		80-29014		
	SPACE SUITS		Tornado - aircrew systems	N80-30024
	Pressure suit joint analyzer	90-20043	SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	800-30024
		80-30043		
	SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM Response of selected plant and insect spec	ica to	Application of bond graphs to the synthes	is and
	simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures		analysis of telechirics and robots	A80-45682
	exhaust components from solid rocket fue			A0V-43002
		80-29014	<del></del>	
	SPACEBORNE EXPERIMENTS	00-23014		
	Biological studies on the Cosmos biosatell	ita	TARGET RECOGNITION	•
	Russian book		Information transfer for improved pilot p	erformance
		80-44125		N80-30025
	Interpretation of findings of the biologic		TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT	100 30013
	experiments of the Viking lander on Mars		Assessment of the effects of the zero gra	vitv
		80-44441	environment on the health and safety of	
	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism g		Workers	- Puoo
	on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft	2000	<del></del> -	N80-30038
		80-46804	TECHBOLOGY UTILIZATION	
	The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cel		Biomedical research, development and engi	neering
	in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraf		at the Johns Hopkins University Applied	
		80-46805	Laboratory	,
	SPACECRAFT CABIN ATMOSPHERES		[PB80-175268]	N80-29989
	Environmental control and life support sys	tes:	TELEOPERATORS	
	Analysis of STS-1		Manipulation of large objects	
		80-29043		A80-45687
	SPACECRAFT BEVIRONBERTS		A contribution to the biomechanics of mas	ter-slave
	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism g	rowth	manipulators	
	on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft			A80-45691
		80-46804	TELEVISION EQUIPMENT	
	SPIWAL CORD		TV operator performance in real time air-	to-ground
	Effect of restricted mobility on RNA conte	nt and	reconnaissance missions under task-load	
	nucleotide composition and on protein co		conditions	
	motoneurons of spinal cord anterior horn			¥80-30007
	[ NASA-TM-76190 ] N	80-29025	TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE	
	RNA content in spinal cord motoneurons dur	ing	The influence of temperature on the ampli	tude and
	hypokinesia	-	frequency components of the EMG during	brief and
	[NASA-TM-76200] N	80-29026	sustained isometric contractions	
	STEREOCHERISTRY			A80-45975
	Prom inanimate matter to living systems		TEMPERATURE RPPECTS	
		80-29011	The effect of the temperatures of different	
	STEREOSCOPIC VISION		layers on the activity of cold thermore	
	A computer implementation of a theory of h	qman		A80-45092
	stereo vision		TRREINAL COMPIGURED VEHICLE PROGRAM	
		80-29027	Development of a multi-media crew-training	
	STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)		for the terminal configured vehicle mis	sion
	Electroencephalographic changes in albino	rats	simulator	
	subjected to stress	00. 20010	TESTES	A80-44201
		180-29010	<del></del>	
	The effect of hypodynamia on the structure intraorganic blood vessels and the capac		Plasma testosterone during treadmill exer	180-47023
			THERMAL ENVIRONMENTS	800-47023
	the blood stream in the diaphragm of whi	180-29012	The role of the hypoxic factor at elevate	eđ.
	Effect of certain psychopharmacological		temperatures and possible mechanisms of	
	preparations on adaptation under stress	conditions	development	
		180-29016	2010Tobacae	A80-45093
•	The neural control of the coronary circula		THERMAL PROTECTION	
	during behavioral stress in conscious do		Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical	
		180-29986	environments. Citations from the NTIS	
	A method for studying human biodynamic res		[PB80-809635]	N80-29046
	to whole-body Z-axis		THERMAL STRESSES	
		180-29999	Thermal and acceleration effects on airca	ev
	-			
	Clinical medical effects of head and neck	response	members in chemical defense gear	
	Clinical medical effects of head and neck during biodynamic stress experiments	response	members in chemical defense gear [AD-A086026]	N80-30045
	during biodynamic stress experiments	response 180-30005	members in chemical defense gear [AD-A086026]	N80-30045

THERHORECEPTORS SUBJECT INDEX

THERHORECEPTORS	Design, fabrication and testing of a dual catalyst
The effect of the temperatures of different skin	ammonia removal system for a urine VCD unit
layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors	[NASA-CR-152372] B80-29023
THREE DIMENSIONAL PLON	V
Low frequency asymptotics for a hydroelastic model	V
of the cochlea	VASCULAR SYSTEM
TISSUES (BIOLOGY)	Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in the rat exposed to 2,450-MBz microwaves
Radiofrequency radiation and living tissue:	A80-47022
Theoretical studies	VERY LONG BASE INTERPRECHETRY
[AD-A085952] N80-30037	A very long baseline interferometry sky survey
TORQUE Pressure suit joint analyzer	VESTIBULAR WYSTAGHUS
[NASA-CASE-ARC-11314-1] H80-30043	Vestibular compensation in the rat: A model for
TOXIC HAZARDS	notor learning
Paramecium tetraurelia: Prescreem for hazardous	H80-29984
agents [DOE/EV-04477/1]	VIBRATION EPPECTS  A method for studying human biodynamic responses
Chemical identified in human biological media: A	to whole-body 2-axis
data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580	N80-29999
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1] N80-29029	Head movements induced by vertical vibrations H80-30000
Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580	The effect of reclined seating on the transmission
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2] N80-29030	of linear wibration to the head
TOXICOLOGY	#80-30001
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats)	The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002
[PB80-159965]. N80-29018	The effect of 3-25 Hz wibration on the legibility
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to	of numeric light emitting diode displays
diesel exhaust emission (rabbits)	N80-30003
[PB 80-168529]	Relact-mounted devices in low-flying high-speed aircraft
Cost effectiveness modeling for a total training	N80-30010
system	Response of the cardiovascular system to vibration
[AIAA PAPER 80-1894] A80-45752 TRAINING SINULATORS	and combined stresses [AD-A081879] N80-30034
Development of a multi-media crew-training program	VIBRATION MEASUREMENT
for the terminal configured vehicle mission	Head novements induced by vertical vibrations
simulator	#80~30000
TRANSFORMERS A80-44201	VIBRATIONAL STRESS Quantifying the agression generated by low
Initial study on the effects of transformer and	frequency vibrations
transmission line noise on people. Volume 1:	#80-29998
Annoyance [BPRI-EA-1240-VOL-1] N80-29031	VIKING LANDER SPACECRAFT Interpretation of findings of the biological
Initial study on the effects of transformer and	experiments of the Viking lander on Mars
transmission line noise on people. Volume 3:	A80-44441
Community reaction [EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033	VISION
TRANSMISSION LINES	Parallel visual pathways - A review A80-44765
Initial study on the effects of transformer and	Research for visual enhancement for high speed low
transmission line noise on people. Volume 1:	level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems
Annoyance [EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-1] N80-29031	Command #80-30012
Initial study on the effects of transformer and	VISUAL ACUITY
transmission line noise on people. Volume 3:	A review of dynamic visual acuity
Community reaction [PDRT-PA-1240-VOI-3] W80-29033	[AD-A085860] N80-30041
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033	[AD-A085860] N80-30041 VISUAL PIELDS
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIOUS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical	[AD-A085860] #80-30041 VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base	[AD-A085860] #80-30041 VISUAL FIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight #80-30011
[EPEI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046	[AD-A085860] N80-30041 VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight VISUAL OBSERVATION
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base	[AD-A085860] #80-30041 VISUAL FIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight #80-30011
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TURBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies	[AD-A085860] N80-30041 VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight N80-30011 VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TUBBULBHCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight	[AD-A085860] N80-30041 VISUAL PERCEPTION  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight N80-30011 VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TURBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004	[AD-A085860] N80-30041 VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight N80-30011 VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TORBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PERLOS  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  VISUAL OBSERVATION  Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION  A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TURBULBHCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight N80-30011  VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027 The effects of aircraft vibration on vision
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TURBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004  U ULCERS Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  N80-30011  VISUAL OBSERVATION  Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PRECEPTION  A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision  [AD-A084696] N80-29027  The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TURBULBUCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies  W80-30004  U ULCERS Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  N80-30011  VISUAL OBSERVATION  Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION  A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027  The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS An information processing mechanism for systems
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TUBBULBNCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004  U ULCERS Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010 Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  N80-30011  VISUAL OBSERVATION  Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION  A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision  [AD-A084696] N80-29027  The effects of aircraft vibration on vision  N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS  An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TORBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies    W80-30004    U  ULCERS   Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010  Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective substances	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PRECEPTION A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027 The effects of aircraft vibration on vision  VISUAL TASKS An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TUBBULBNCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004  U ULCERS Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010 Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  N80-30011  VISUAL OBSERVATION  Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION  A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision  [AD-A084696] N80-29027  The effects of aircraft vibration on vision  N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS  An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TORBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies    W80-30004    U  ULCERS   Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010  Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective substances [NASA-TM-76184] N80-29015  Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stress conditions	[AD-A085860] 880-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight 880-30011  VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PRECEPTION A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] 880-29027 The effects of aircraft vibration on vision 880-30002  VISUAL TASKS An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972 A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860] 880-30041
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TURBBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies    N80-30004    U	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  N80-30011  VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027 The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972 A review of dynamic visual acuity
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033  TROPICAL REGIONS  Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046  TUBBULBUCE EFFECTS  The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004  U  ULCERS  Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010  Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective substances [NASA-TM-76184] N80-29015  Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stress conditions [NASA-TM-76185] N80-29016  ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PRECEPTION A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027 The effects of aircraft vibration on vision  VISUAL TASKS An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972 A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860] R80-30041
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033  TROPICAL REGIONS  Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046  TURBBULENCE EFFECTS  The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies  N80-30004  U  ULCERS  Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29010  Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective substances [NASA-TM-76184] N80-29015  Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stress conditions [NASA-TM-76185] N80-29016  ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION  The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influence of	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027 The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972 A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860] N80-30041  W  WALKING MACHINES Use of active compliance in the control of legged
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033  TROPICAL REGIONS  Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046  TURBULBUCE EFFECTS  The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004  U  ULCERS  Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TH-76118] N80-29010  Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective substances [NASA-TH-76184] N80-29015  Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stress conditions [NASA-TH-76185] N80-29016  ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION  The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influence of artificial solar radiation	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  VISUAL OBSERVATION  Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION  A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] H80-29027  The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS  An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972  A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860] N80-30041
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033 TROPICAL REGIONS Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046 TORBULENCE EFFECTS The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies    N80-30004    U	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  VISUAL OBSERVATION Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] N80-29027 The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972 A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860] N80-30041  W  WALKING MACHINES Use of active compliance in the control of legged
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] N80-29033  TROPICAL REGIONS  Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical environments. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-809635] N80-29046  TURBULBUCE EFFECTS  The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight aiming accuracies N80-30004  U  ULCERS  Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress [NASA-TH-76118] N80-29010  Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective substances [NASA-TH-76184] N80-29015  Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stress conditions [NASA-TH-76185] N80-29016  ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION  The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influence of artificial solar radiation	[AD-A085860] N80-30041  VISUAL PIELDS  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  VISUAL OBSERVATION  Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference A80-45273  VISUAL PERCEPTION  A computer implementation of a theory of human stereo vision [AD-A084696] H80-29027  The effects of aircraft vibration on vision N80-30002  VISUAL TASKS  An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions A80-46972  A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860] N80-30041

A80-46196

#### SUBJECT INDEX

WATER BALANCE Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men WATER CONSUMPTION Extremes of urine osmolality - Lack of effect on red blood cell survival WATER RECLAMATION Design, fabrication and testing of a dual catalyst ammonia removal system for a urine VCD unit [NASA-CR-152372] WEAPON SYSTEMS Operational roles, aircrew systems and human factors in future high performance aircraft [AGARD-CP-266] N80-30019 Weapons systems of the Mirage 2000: Man machine GRAPONS DELIVERY Information transfer for improved pilot performance N80-30025 Design opportunities - Zero gravity versus one gravity environments Assessment of the effects of the zero gravity environment on the health and safety of space workers [NASA-TH-81122] N80-30 Procedural tests for anti-G protective devices. Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests
[AD-A085982] WEIGHTLESSNESS SINULATION The effects of simulated weightlessness on the reproductive capacity of the great duckweed in the norm and under irradiation WELDING MACHINES Adaptive control of technological industrial robots for welding WIND SHEAR The effect of a predictive wind shear chart on pilot landing performance
[UTIAS-TH-220] B80-2 WORK CAPACITY Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,300 m - Rffects of relative polycythemia Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947] WORKLOADS (PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY) operational aspects of guidance and control advances versus pilot workload for low altitude, high speed flight The influence of the design of displays on cockpit workload N80-30008 Human factors in Mirage 2000 missions

N80-30028

# **Page Intentionally Left Blank**

## PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 212)

**NOVEMBER 1980** 

#### Typical Personal Author Index Listing

PERSONAL AUTHOR

BLOOMFIBLD, J. B.

Helmet-mounted displays: An experimental investigation of display luminance and contrast [AD-A072059]

TITLE

REPORT
NUMBER

ACCESSION
NUMBER

The title of the document is used to provide the user with a brief description of the subject matter. The NASA or AIAA accession number is included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of this supplement. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

#### Α

ALBANESE, R. A.
Radiofrequency radiation and living tissue:
Theoretical studies
[AD-A085952] N80-30037

ALESHIN, G. V.

An information processing mechanism for systems
with boundary contrast and some optical illusions

ALLAH, J. R.

Effects on performance of thermal strain encountered during high-speed, low-level flight #80-2999

ALLRED, J. E.
Procedural tests for anti-G protective devices.
Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests
[AD-A085982] #80-30044

AMBROSE, J. T.

Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels

[Nacronnel 7/100]

[NASA-TH-74109] N80-29014

AMOORE, J. H.

Changes in the QRS complex of the electrocardiogram during sleep and exercise [CSIR-ELEK-167] N80-29022

ANDERSON, W.
A method for studying human biodynamic responses
to whole-body 2-axis

to whole-body 2-axis

Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men 480-45974

AHTOBERKO, A. L.

The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influence of artificial solar radiation

ABTONENKO, V. T.
Adaptive control of technological industrial robots for welding

A80-45693

ASSOULIBE, G.
Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats subjected to stress
[NASA-TM-76118]

B80-29010

AUXIBE, J. A.
Health effects of low level radiation
[DOE/TIC-11176]

N80-29034

AVELLIBI, B. A.
Physiological responses of physically fit men and women to acclimation to humid heat

A80-47024

#### В

BABSKII, V. G.
Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth'
on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft

The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the

characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris A80-46807

BALDAUF, N. P.
Chemical identified in human biological media: A
data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1] N80-29029
Chemicals identified in human biological media: A
data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580
[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2] N80-29030

BARNES, G. R.
The effects of aircraft vibration on vision
N80-30002

BBCK, B. P. Tornado - aircrew systems

N80-30024

BRJCET, A. K. Manipulation of large objects

BELL, E. L.

Thermal response model of a simulated cranial structure exposed to radiofrequency radiation

A80-47064

Radiofrequency radiation and living tissue:
Theoretical studies
[AD-A085952] #80-30

BERNETT, R. L.
Initial study on the effects of transformer and transmission line noise on people. Volume 1:
Annoyance
[PPRI-BA-1240-VOL-1] N80-290

Initial study on the effects of transformer and transmission line noise on people. Volume 2: Sleep interference [FPRI-FA-1240-VOL-2] N80-2903:

BIASCRI, G.
Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and
Hanipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September
12-15, 1978, Proceedings

A80~45676
On the grasping process for objects of irregular shape

BILLMAN, G. R.

The neural control of the coronary circulation
during behavioral stress in conscious dogs
880-29986

BOCHAGOVA, O. P.

The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft

BOCK, O. L.
Visually induced self-motion sensation adapts
rapidly to left-right visual reversal

A80-44213

A80-46806

#### PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

	,
BOGATINA, W. I.	COLIN, J.
The effects of low-intensity magnetic fields on plant cell reproduction	Thermic problems presented by high-speed, low-level flight
A80-46813	W80-29995
BORREDON, P.	CONE, H. V.
Quantifying the agression generated by low frequency vibrations	Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580
N80-29998	[OBNL/BIS-163/V1-P1] #80-29029
BRIGGS, G. B.	Chemicals identified in human biological media: A
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats)	data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [OBHL/EIS-163/V1-P2] #80-29030
[PB80-159965] B80-29018	[ORHL/EIS-163/V1-P2] N80-29030
Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to	D
diesel exhaust emission (rabbits)	<del>-</del>
[PB80-168529] B80-29019 BRIGGS, R. L.	DANILOVA, W. K.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin
Use of active compliance in the control of legged	layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors
vehicles	A80-45092
180-46550	DAULERIO, L. A.
BRUCE, R. A.  Haximal cardiac output during apright exercise -	Crew station assessment using the Bioman modeling system
Approximate normal standards and variations with	N80-30014
coronary heart disease	DAVIS, J. G.
A80-44249	Automated psychological stress detection in an
BUCHE, L. Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective	entry portal system [SAND-80-7026]
substances	DEHART, R. L.
[HASA-TH-76184] B80-29015	Biotechnology challenges present in operational
BUDINIKAS, P. Design, fabrication and testing of a dual catalyst	high-speed low-lewel flight #80-29994
ammonia removal system for a urine VCD unit	DBLL, J. L.
[ NASA-CR-152372 ] H80-29023	Human factors aspects in high speed low level flight
BUREV, D. D.	#80-30026
Standard man-machine procedure of optimal synthesis in computer-aided design systems. II	DENUMBIO, A. G. Characterization of remal response to prolonged
A80-45078	immersion in normal man
BURR, J. G.	A80-47021
Thermal response model of a simulated cranial structure exposed to radiofrequency radiation	DBROUBH, T. A.  Maximal cardiac output during upright exercise -
A80-47064	Approximate normal standards and variations with
	coronary heart disease
C	A80-44249
•	DOZORTSKVA, R. L.
CADDINAW. A.	
CAPRIBAN, A. Theoretical analysis of error during signal	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,	
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TM-76281] #80-29013
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B. Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base (PB80-810641) B80-30039	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281] #80-29013
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,  A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281] #80-29013  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of Ris-bundle activity,  A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPPEE, V. W. Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. E. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,  A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281] #80-29013  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of Ris-bundle activity,  A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] N80-30039  CHAFFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHRSTON, T. S.	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ECLACHE, J. P. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B. Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPFEE, V. W. Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S. Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ECLACHE, J. P. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of Ris-bundle activity,  A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] N80-30039  CHAFFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHRSTON, T. S.	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ECLACHE, J. P. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUR, G. T.	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHE, J. P. Plasma NYP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men  180-45974  BIKE, D. R.
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHE, J. P. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men  A80-45974  EIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] N80-30039  CHAPPER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology and space habitats. The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  EBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ECLACHE, J. P.  Plasma AVF, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submarimal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men  A80-45974  EIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BELACHE, J. P. Plasma NYP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men 180-45974  BIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  N80-30046
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  EBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ECLACHE, J. P.  Plasma AVF, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men  A80-45974  EIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BHGLE, H.  Response of selected plant and insect species to
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUM, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  B80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  EBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ELIACHE, J. P.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men  A80-45974  EIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  EBGLE, B.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] N80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUM, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  N80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Haval Air Systems Command	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BECLACHE, J. P. Plasma MYP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  EIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, H. Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUM, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  B80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  EBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ECLACHE, J. P.  Plasma AVF, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submarimal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men  A80-45974  EIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  EBGLE, B.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [MASA-TH-74109]  E80-29014
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] N80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUM, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  N80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Haval Air Systems Command  CLARK, J. P.  Butrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BEO-30035  BCLACHE, J. P. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  BIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BHGLE, H. Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BUSHINGER, J. T. Chemical identified in human biological media: A
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, 8.  Edition Representation Represe	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  EBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ECLACHE, J. P.  Plasma AVF, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submarimal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  EIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  EBGLE, H.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [MSA-TH-74109]  EBSHIHGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965]  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUE, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  H80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  W80-30012  CLARK, J. P.  Nutrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems  A80-46392	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  Plasma NP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  EIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  EBGLE, H. Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  EBSHINGER, J. T. Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1]  EBO-29019
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, 8.  Edition Representation Represe	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BEO-30035  ECLACHE, J. P. Plasma MYP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men a80-45974  EIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, H. Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BUSHINGER, J. T. Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1] Chemicals identified in human biological media: A
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965]  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUR, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  H80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  ELARK, J. P.  Nutrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems  A80-46392  COATES, G. D.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  H80-30035	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  Plasma NP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  EIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, H. Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  EBSHINGER, J. T. Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ONNL/EIS-163/V1-P1] Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ONNL/EIS-163/V1-P2]  N80-29030
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BECLACHE, J. P. Plasma NP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men a80-45974  EIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, M. Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BESHINGER, J. T. Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2] Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2]  BESTEIR, H.
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, 80-47065  CARRIGAM, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]  CHAPFEE, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965]  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology 880-46378  CHISUB, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  H80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  EVALUATE, J. P.  Nutrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems  A80-46392  COATES, G. D.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  EVALUATED BEST OF AND SPEED BEST OF AN	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  BBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHE, J. P.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BHGLE, H.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BHSHINGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORML/BIS-163/V1-P1]  Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ORML/BIS-163/V1-P2]  RPSTEIS, M.  Characterization of remal response to prolonged
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  EBERHARDT, N. K. Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BECLACHE, J. P. Plasma NP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men a80-45974  EIKE, D. R. Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, M. Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BESHINGER, J. T. Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2] Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2]  BESTEIR, H.
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAFFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUB, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  B80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Haval Air Systems Command  CLARK, J. P.  Butrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems  A80-46392  COATES, G. D.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947] R80-30035  COHEN, H. B.  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Haval Air Systems Command	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  BBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHE, J. P.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submarimal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  BIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BHGLE, H.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BHSHINGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1]  Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2]  RPSTEIM, M.  Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUR, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  B80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  CLARK, J. P.  Nutrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems  A80-46392  COATES, G. D.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  COHONE, M. H.  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  B80-30012	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  BBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHB, J. P.  Plasma NY, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  BIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, B.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BUSHINGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/BIS-163/V1-P1]  Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ORNL/BIS-163/V1-P2]  RPSTRIM, B.  Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man  A80-47021  BWING, C. L.  A method for studying human biodynamic responses
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  BBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHE, J. P.  Plasma NVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men aloo-45974  BIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, H.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BESHINGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ONNL/ELS-163/V1-P1]  Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ONNL/ELS-163/V1-P2]  RESTRIM, H.  Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man  A80-47021  BWING, C. L.  A method for studying human biodynamic responses to whole-body Z-axis
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUR, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  B80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  CLARK, J. P.  Nutrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems  A80-46392  COATES, G. D.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  COHONE, M. H.  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  B80-30012	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  BBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHB, J. P.  Plasma NY, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  BIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, B.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BUSHINGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/BIS-163/V1-P1]  Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ORNL/BIS-163/V1-P2]  RPSTRIM, B.  Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man  A80-47021  BWING, C. L.  A method for studying human biodynamic responses
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641]	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  BBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  BCLACHE, J. P.  Plasma NVP, neurophysin, remin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men aloosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEKER, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  BEGLE, H.  BESCHER, H.  Chesical identified plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  BESCHINGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ONNL/ELS-163/V1-P1]  Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ONNL/ELS-163/V1-P2]  RESTRIM, H.  Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man  A80-47021  BWING, C. L.  A method for studying human biodynamic responses to whole-body Z-axis  880-29999  Clinical medical effects of head and neck response during biodynamic stress experiments
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity, A80-47065  CARRIGAN, B.  Bionics. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810641] B80-30039  CHAPFER, V. W.  Teratologic effects of long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N80-29018  CHESTON, T. S.  Controlled ecological life support systems /CELSS/ and space habitats, anthropology, and psychology A80-46378  CHISUR, G. T.  The role of helmet mounted displays in high-speed low-level flight  B80-30011  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  CLARK, J. P.  Nutrition, diet and food processing in controlled environment life support systems  A80-46392  COATES, G. D.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  B80-30035  COHEN, M. B.  Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command  B80-30012  COHOON, D. K.  Thermal response model of a simulated cranial structure exposed to radiofrequency radiation A80-47064	Genetic changes induced by space flight factors in barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 craft [NASA-TH-76281]  E  EBERHARDT, N. K.  Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women [AD-A081947]  ELACHB, J. P.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974  EIKE, D. R.  Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139]  EBGLE, B.  Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TH-74109]  EUSHIUGER, J. T.  Chemical identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1]  Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P2]  EPSTEIR, B.  Characterization of renal response to prolonged immersion in normal man  A80-47021  EWING, C. L.  A method for studying human biodynamic responses to whole-body Z-axis  E80-29999  Clinical medical effects of head and neck response

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX HOLMES, R. H.

N80-30008

	GIBSON, T. M.
F	Effects on performance of thermal strain encountered during high-speed, low-level flight #80-29996
Long-term biological effects of very intense 60 electric field on mice	Hz GILBERT, S. S. Clinical medical effects of head and neck response
FARRELL, D. E.	196 during biodynamic stress experiments #80-30005
Magnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduction system in man A80-44	GLAISTRR, D. H.  High-Speed, Low-Level Plight: Aircrew Factors  [AGARD-CP-267]  195  [AGARD-CP-267]
FIDELL, S. A. Initial study on the effects of transformer and	GORBUNOVA, A. V.  Effect of restricted mobility on RNA content and
transmission line noise on people. Volume 1: Annoyance [EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-1] #80-29	nuclectide composition and on protein content in motoneurons of spinal cord anterior horns
Initial study on the effects of transformer and transmission line noise on people. Volume 3:	RNA content in spinal cord motoneurons during hypokinesia
Community reaction [EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] H80-29	
FLEGER, S. A. Human engineering design criteria for modern	An information processing mechanism for systems with boundary contrast and some optical illusions
control/display components and standard parts [AD-A086139] #80-30	046 GREEN, B. A80-46972
<pre>PLRMING, J. E.     Brtremes of urine osmolality - Lack of effect o     red blood cell survival</pre>	Maximal cardiac output during upright exercise - Approximate normal standards and variations with coronary heart disease
A80-46 FORICHEVA, V. H.	196 A80-44249 GREEF, R. G.
The effects of low-intensity magnetic fields on plant cell reproduction  A80-46	Effects on performance of thermal strain encountered during high-speed, low-level flight
FOUDARAI, J.  Electroencephalographic changes in albino rats	GRIMSON, W. B. L. A computer implementation of a theory of human
subjected to stress [NASA-TM-76118] N80-29	stereo vision
FOWLER, W. E.  The structure of fibrinogen and its intermole	GRODZINSKII, D. H.  Investigation of the effects of space flight
associations M80-30	factors on the emergence from the anabiotic
FOX, S. W. From inanimate matter to living systems	A80-46811 The effects of simulated weightlessness on the
[NASA-CR-163372] 880-29 PRABEZLE, S.	
Interpretation of findings of the biological experiments of the Viking lander on Mars	GUIGHARD, J. C.
FRISCH, G. D.	to whole-body Z-axis
Crew station assessment using the Bioman modeli system	GUTIE, B.
PROLOV, K. V.	014 Plasma testosterone during treadmill exercise . A80-47023
A contribution to the biomechanics of master-sl manipulators	ave 601 <b>H</b>
<b>∆80~45</b>	691 HARRISON, R. A.
GAGNEUX, J. M.	Aircraft sonic boom: Biological effects. Citations from the NTIS data base [PB80-810310] N80-29036
Effects of aircraft noise on sleep: An in-situ experience	
SALLAIRE, D.	
<pre>Ulcers in restrained rats: Study of protective     substances</pre>	ceramic biomaterials [PB80-168859]
[ MASA-TH-76184] N80-29 GALVIB, C. E.	
Procedural tests for anti-G protective devices. Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests	simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels
[AD-A085982] #80-30 GAVRISH, T. G.	044 [NASA-TH-74109] H80-29014 HENNE, S. P.
Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft	diesel exhaust emission (rabbits)
GEELEN, G.	HERR, C.
Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise perfor	Paramecium tetraurelia: Prescreen for hazardous med agents
until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45	[DOB/RV-04477/1] #80-29017
GRRUS, A. I.  The effect of hypodynamia on the structure of t	Low frequency asymptotics for a hydroelastic model
intraorganic blood vessels and the capacity of the blood stream in the diaphragm of white ra	£ A80-45623
(NASA-TH-76140) N80-29	

Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed until exhaustion in trained and untrained men

880-45974

HOOPS, H.		
		KEDZIOR, K.
The advantage of the color-code modality alphanumeric and symbol code	versus	Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robots and Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, September
[AD-A084383]	N80-29044	12-15, 1978, Proceedings
HOROHJEPP, R. D.		180-45676
Initial study on the effects of transfor transmission line noise on people. Vo		KEBRIG, IG. IG.  The role of the hypoxic factor at elevated
Sleep interference		temperatures and possible mechanisms of its
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-2]	N80-29032	development
HORSTHAN, D.	00 m .	A80-45093
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia	00 m -	RESTOR, E.  Protective clothing: Arctic and tropical
	A80-47025	environments. Citations from the BTIS data base
HORVATH, S. N.		[PB80-809635] N80-29046
Plasma testosterone during treadmill exe	1015e 180-47023	Protective clothing: Survival, aircraft, and combat environments. Citations from the NTIS
HOSSACK, K. P.	Z00-47023	data base
Maximal cardiac output during upright ex		[PB80-809650] N80-29047
Approximate normal standards and varia coronary heart disease	tions with	KHRISTRUKO, L. A.
colonary heart disease	A80-44249	The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari
HUANG, JK.		racemosum and Anethum graveolens
Visually induced self-motion sensation a	dapts	A80-46810
rapidly to left-right visual reversal	A80-44213	Effects of inspired oxygen on the metabolism of
HUDGENS, G. A.	200 14213	pulmonary surfactant
Human performance: Psychological and se	r	[AD-A082006] N80-30036
differences, a selected bibliography [AD-A085824]	B80-30042	RING, R. J.  Effects of inspired oxygen on the metabolism of
HUSSEY, D. W.	30042	pulmonary surfactant
Colour displays: Their availability, pe	rformance	[AD-A082006] N80-30036
and application to improved crew effic	iency 180-30009	KIRBY, R. H.
	NOO-20003	Physiological influences upon the work performance of men and women
I		[AD-A081947] N80-30035
TIENTERNA D D	•	KLEIN, C. A.
Operational roles, aircrew systems and h	nman	Use of active compliance in the control of legged vehicles
factors in future high performance air		A80-46550
[AGARD-CP-266]	#80-30019	KHAPP, C. P.
ILIN, B. A. Biological studies on the Cosmos biosate	11140	Response of the cardiovascular system to vibration and combined stresses
prorestour accorde of the copies proper	A80-44125	[AD-A081879] N80-30034
IMPANTOSI, A. P. C.		KROTT, W. N.
Theoretical analysis of error during sig- averaging for detection of His-bundle		Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to
avoraging for accounting of his bandic	A80-47065	exhaust components from solid rocket fuels
IVANOV, K. P.		[ NASA-TH-74109] N80-29014
The effect of the temperatures of differ layers on the activity of cold thermor		KOBRINSKII, A. E. A contribution to the biomechanics of master-slave
rajers on the activity of cold thermal	A80-45092	manipulators
_		A80-45691
		KONSHIR, M. I.
J		
JACKSON, R. E.		Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3	00 ш ~	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-46804
	,	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-46804 The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia JARRETT, D. W.	180-47025	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-46804
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig	180-47025	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia JARRETT, D. W.	180-47025 h-speed	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig	180-47025	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, B. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity,	180-47025 h-speed 180-30010 and	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  A80-46811  KONSTANTIBOV, V. A.
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLOW, E. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise	A80-47025 h-speed M80-30010 and performed	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  **ROWSTANTIMOV**, V. A.**  The effect of the temperatures of different skin
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, B. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity,	A80-47025 h-speed M80-30010 and performed	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTIBOY, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.	A80-47025 h-speed M80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  **ROWSTANTIMOV**, V. A.**  The effect of the temperatures of different skin
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, B. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H. Human engineering design criteria for mo	A80-47025 h-speed  M80-30010  and performed ned men A80-45974	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KOMSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-45092  KORDIUM, R. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, B. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar	A80-47025 h-speed N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  A80-46811  KONSTABTIBOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-45092  KORDIUM, R. I.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H. Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. B.	A80-47025 h-speed  M80-30010  and performed ned men A80-45974  dern d parts M80-30046	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KOMSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-45092  KORDIUM, R. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. E. The effect of reclined seating on the tr	A80-47025 h-speed  M80-30010  and performed ned men A80-45974  dern d parts M80-30046	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  A80-46811  KONSTANTIBOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors A80-45092  KORDIUM, R. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W. Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H. Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. B.	A80-47025 h-speed  M80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts M80-30046 ansmission	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-45092  KORDIUM, R. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. E.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear wibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz wibration on the 1	A80-47025 h-speed  N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts N80-30046 ansmission  N80-30001 eqibility	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTINOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-45092  KORDIUM, B. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. B.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear vibration to the head	A80-47025 h-speed  M80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts M80-30046 ansmission M80-30001 ego-30001 ego-30001	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KORDIUM, R. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth'
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. W.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLOW, E.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. B.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear vibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the 1 of numeric light emitting diode displa	A80-47025 h-speed  N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts N80-30046 ansmission  N80-30001 eqibility	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTINOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-45092  KORDIUM, E. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Besults of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E. Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. E.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear wibration to the head	A80-47025 h-speed  N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts N80-30046 ansmission  N80-30001 egibility ys N80-30003	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KORDIUM, R. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth'
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3  Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-AO86139]  JOHNSTON, M. E.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear vibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the lof numeric light emitting diode displa  JOHES, J. G.	A80-47025 h-speed  N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts N80-30046 ansmission H80-30001 egibility ys N80-30003 we control	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KOBSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KORDIUM, B. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Besults of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3  Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, B.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mo control/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. R.  The effect of reclined seating on the tr of linear vibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the l of numeric light emitting diode displa  JOHNS, J. G.  Ride-bumpiness and the influence of acti	A80-47025 h-speed  N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts N80-30046 ansmission  N80-30001 egibility ys N80-30003	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KONDIUM, E. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3 Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, B.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mo control/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. B.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear vibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the lof numeric light emitting diode displa  JONES, J. G.  Ride-bumpiness and the influence of actisystems	A80-47025 h-speed  N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts N80-30046 ansmission H80-30001 egibility ys N80-30003 we control	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KOBSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KORDIUM, B. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Besults of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  A80-46807  KRAJBUSKI, J. T.
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3  Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, addosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. E.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear vibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the lof numeric light emitting diode displa  JOHES, J. G.  Ride-bumpiness and the influence of activity systems	A80-47025 h-speed  N80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts N80-30046 ansmission H80-30001 egibility ys N80-30003 we control	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTINOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KORDIUM, E. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  A80-46807  KRAJEWSKI, J. T.  Physiological responses of physically fit men and
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3  Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mo control/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. R.  The effect of reclined seating on the tr of linear vibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the l of numeric light emitting diode displa  JOHNS, J. G.  Ride-bumpiness and the influence of acti systems	A80-47025 h-speed  M80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts M80-30046 ansmission  M80-30001 egibbility ys M80-30003 we control	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTIMOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KORDIUM, R. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  A80-46807  KRAJENSKI, J. T.  Physiological responses of physically fit men and women to acclimation to humid heat
Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,3  Effects of relative polycythemia  JARRETT, D. N.  Helmet-mounted devices in low-flying hig aircraft  JARSAILLON, E.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, addosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai  JOHNSON, J. H.  Human engineering design criteria for mocontrol/display components and standar [AD-A086139]  JOHNSTON, M. E.  The effect of reclined seating on the trof linear vibration to the head  The effect of 3-25 Hz vibration on the lof numeric light emitting diode displa  JOHES, J. G.  Ride-bumpiness and the influence of activity systems	A80-47025 h-speed  M80-30010 and performed ned men A80-45974 dern d parts M80-30046 ansmission  M80-30001 egibbility ys M80-30003 we control	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed  KONSTANTINOV, V. A.  The effect of the temperatures of different skin layers on the activity of cold thermoreceptors  A80-46811  KORDIUM, E. L.  The ultrastructure of Proteus vulgaris cells grown in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46805  The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Muscari racemosum and Anethum graveolens  KORDIUM, V. A.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  A80-46804  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  A80-46807  KRAJEWSKI, J. T.  Physiological responses of physically fit men and

A80-47024

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEL MERKER, L. J.

<b>~</b>	
RAMBS, K. Influences of geophysical factors (meteorological and topographical) on the pilot-aircraft-system	Experimental investigations of binocular space perception A80~46970
in high speed low level flight (BSLLF) N80-29992	LOVE, P. E.  Procedural tests for anti~G protective devices.
GORNER, K. H. E.  A technique for establishing true levels of muscle	Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests [AD-A085982] #80-30044
strength exertion [AD-A083576] N80-29028	LUSTED, H. S.  Interaction of responses to acoustic and electric
KOLIK, J. J.	stimuli at the auditory cortex
Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command N80-30012	N80-30029 LUTTER, R. M. Information transfer for improved pilot performano N80-30029
COLUICKI, P. V.  Addressing human factor options in conceptual design	
N80-30027	MACDONALD, G. J.
Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoteness of an object in a space having no optical reference	On the interaction of non-ionizing radiation with people
A80-45273	[AD-A082538] N80-30033
USUMI, F. Maximal cardiac output during upright exercise - Approximate-normal standards and variations with	MAJEVSKI, P. L.  A method for studying human biodynamic responses to whole-body Z-axis
coronary heart disease A80-44249	Clinical medical effects of head and neck response
(UTLAKENDEDOY, IU. A. Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic	during biodynamic stress experiments #80-30009 #ALONE, T. B.
state of turions of the great duckweed  A80-46811	Human engineering design criteria for modern control/display components and standard parts
The effects of simulated weightlessness on the reproductive capacity of the great duckweed in	[AD-A086139] H80-30046
the norm and under irradiation A80-46812	Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth' on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft
	A80-46804 The effect of space flight factors on the
LAWSON, C. J.	characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris
Effects on performance of thermal strain encountered during high-speed, low-level flight 880-29996	A80-46807 MARBE, B. J. Blood flow to adipose tissues in the male
LEE, J. J.  Development in high-speed low-level flight: The pilot's viewpoint	Spragus-Dawley rat N80-29983 MARKOS, A. T.
N80-29993	
Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, and aldosterone during submaximal exercise performed	simulator A80-4420
until exhaustion in trained and untrained men A80-45974	MARRAS, W. S. A technique for establishing true levels of muscle
LEMBIE, P. Parallel visual pathways - A review	strength exertion [AD-A083576] N80-29028
LEON, H. A.	MARTIM, P. H. Chemical identified in human biological media: A
Extremes of urine osmolality - Lack of effect on red blood cell survival	data base, volume 1, part 1, records 1-1580 [ORNL/EIS-163/V1-P1]
LEWANDOWSKI, P. H.	Chemicals identified in human biological media: A data base, volume 1, part 2, records 1-1580
Acceleration and Performance Modeling Workshop [AD-A083700] N80-30032	[ORNL/EIS-163/V1-F2] N80-29030 MARTIN, H.  Effects of inspired oxygen on the metabolism of
Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems	
Command N80-30012	MASHIBSKII, A. I.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism growth'
LIND, A. R. The influence of temperature on the amplitude and	on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft A80-4680
frequency components of the EMG during brief and sustained isometric contractions	The effect of space flight conditions on higher plant cells in vitro culture
A80-45975 LITVIN, V. H. The effects of low-intensity magnetic fields on	A80-4680 The effects of orbital flight conditions on the formation of the generative organs in Buscari
plant cell reproduction A80-46813	racemosum and Anethum graveolens A80-46810
LIULICHEY, A. B. The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influence of	Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic state of turions of the great duckweed
artificial solar radiation A80-46806	A80-4681
LOEPPRY, J. A. Automated psychological stress detection in an	Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to
entry portal system [SAND-80-7026] N80-29041	exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TM-74109] N80-2901
LOPATCHERRO, B. K.  The axiomatic introduction of a metric in	### ##################################
binocular visual space. I, II	rocedural tests for anti-5 protective devices.  Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests  [AD-A085982] #80-3004

#### PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

		tea .	
MELIN, B.  Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, aldosterone during submaximal exercise until exhaustion in trained and untrai	e performed	OSCAR, R. J.  Interaction of electromagnetic energy with absorptive material by thermally inducing elastic stress waves	
	A80-45974	1	#8 <b>0</b> –29 <b>9</b> 88
BERCIER, J. Electroencephalographic changes in albin subjected to stress	o rats	OSTGAIRD, S. A.  Operational aspects of guidance and contradvances versus pilot workload for low a	
[NASA-TM-76118] MERTEUS, B.	N80-29010	high speed flight	80–30006
Head movements induced by vertical vibra			300-3000
MEZENTSEVA, L. N.	N80-30000	P	
Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stres [NASA-TH-76185]	ss conditions #80-29016	PARFEMOV, G. P. Biological studies on the Cosmos biosatel	lite A80-44125
HILLER, S. J.	800-23010	PRARSONS, K. S.	123
Physiological influences upon the work p of men and women	erformance	Initial study on the effects of transforme transmission line noise on people. Volume	
	N80-30035	Annoyance	880-29031
Cost effectiveness modeling for a total	training	Initial study on the effects of transform	er and
	A80-45752	transmission line noise on people. Voluce Community reaction	
MORABITO, D. D. A very long baseline interferometry sky	survey	[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-3] PRILEGRINO, S. J.	880-29033
MORECKI, A.	N80-28812	A rule-based model of human problem solving performance in fault diagnosis tasks	ng
Symposium on Theory and Practice of Robo		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<b>180-46549</b>
Manipulators, 3rd, Udine, Italy, Septe 12-15, 1978, Proceedings		PRILIRUI, L. Quantifying the agression generated by lo	•
MORRISON, T. R.	A80-45676	frequency vibrations	80-29998
A review of dynamic visual acuity [AD-A085860]	N80-30041	PRNN, J. W.  Thermal response model of a simulated cras	nial
MUTSCHLER, H.		structure exposed to radiofrequency rad	iation
TV operator performance in real time air reconnaissance missions under task-loa		Petropsky, J. S.	<b>180-47064</b>
conditions	N80-30007	The influence of temperature on the amplitudency components of the EMG during l	
MUZZY, W. H., III  A method for studying human biodynamic r	esponses	sustained isometric contractions	A80-45975
to whole-body Z-axis	- N80-29999	PHILLIPS, J. M. Agriculture and food production	
	800-23333		80-46393
N		POLISHCHUR, L. P. Results of the experiment 'Hicroorganism of	growth.
BECHITAILO, G. S.	ight	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft	
	piotic I	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism of the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism of the experiment '	180-46804
BECHITAILO, G. S. Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analy	iotic	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft	180-46804
BECHITAILO, G. S. Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the anal state of turions of the great duckweed BELSON, D. R. Effects of background illumination and t contrast on flashblindness recovery ti	piotic     A80-46811   carget   me	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the	180-46804 growth! 180-46804
BECHITAILO, G. S. Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed BELSON, D. R. Effects of background illumination and to contrast on flashblindness recovery ti [AD-A071906] BETO, A. G.	piotic 1 A80-46811 arget me 7880-30031	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris	180-46804 growth! 180-46804
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed BELSON, D. R.  Effects of background illumination and to contrast on flashblindness recovery ti [AD-A071906]	piotic 1 A80-46811 arget Be B80-30031 mal activity,	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging:	180-46804 growth! 180-46804 ne
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis of the great duckweed the space of turions of the great duckweed the space of background illumination and to contrast on flashblindness recovery ti [AD-A071906]  BETO, A. G.  Theoretical analysis of error during significant contracts on the space of the	A80-46811 arget me 180-30031 mal activity, A80-47065	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOM, C. D. A.	180-46804 growth! 180-46804 ne
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis of the great duckweed the factors on the great duckweed the factor of turions of the great duckweed the factor of background illumination and to contrast on flashblindness recovery ti [AD-A071906]  BETO, A. G.  Theoretical analysis of error during sign averaging for detection of His-bundle the factor of the hypoxic factor at elevation temperatures and possible mechanisms.	Notic 1 1 1 1 180-46811 180-480 180-30031 190-47065 180-47065	POLISHCHUK, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages	180-46804 growth! 180-46804 ne
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis at the contrast on flashblindness recovery ti [AD-A071906]  BETO, A. G.  Theoretical analysis of error during sign averaging for detection of His-bundle  BGI, L. V.  The role of the hypoxic factor at elevate temperatures and possible mechanisms of development	Notic 1 1 1 1 180-46811 180-480 180-30031 190-47065 180-47065	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOM, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell	A80-46804 growth; A80-46804 A80-46807 Ls of a
Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis of the great duckweed HELSON, D. R.  Effects of background illumination and toontrast on flashblindness recovery ti [AD-A071906]  HETO, A. G.  Theoretical analysis of error during signification and toology of the first bundle.  HGI, L. V.  The role of the hypoxic factor at elevate temperatures and possible mechanisms of development.  HORGERE, R.  Hagnetic study of the His-Purkinje conductions and the study of the His-Purkinje conductions.	A80-45093	POLISHCHUM, L. P. Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V. Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOM, C. D. A. A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P. The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraft	A80-46804 growth; A80-46804 he A80-46807 Ls of a g80-29987 Lls grown Et
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis of the great duckweed to turions of the great duckweed to the state of turions of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the s	A80-45093	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. F.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris celin orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraf  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Microscopic and the Soyuz-22 spacecraf	A80-46804 growth; A80-46804 A80-46807 Ls of a g80-29987 Lls grown ft A80-46805 on the
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis of the great duckweed to turions of the great duckweed to the state of turions of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the hypoxic factor at elevat temperatures and possible mechanisms of development  BORGREM, R.  Hagnetic study of the His-Purkinje conductives in man  BUNNELEY, S. A.  Aircrew heat stress during high-speed, 1	A80-44195	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOM, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. F.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecrafy  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Microcensum and Anethum graveolens	A80-46804 growth; A80-46804 A80-46807 Ls of a g80-29987 Lls grown ft A80-46805 on the
Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis of the great duckweed to turions of the great duckweed to the state of turions of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state o	A80-44195	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOM, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraf  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Muracemosum and Anethum graveolems	180-46804 growth! 180-46804 ne 180-46807 Ls of a 180-29987 Lls grown Et 180-46805 on the 18cari
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed the state of turions of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of the state of the great duckweed to the state of th	### A80-44195	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOM, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. F.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecrafy  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Microcompanies and Anethum graveolens  PREFORTAINE, G.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	180-46804 growth! 180-46804 ne 180-46807 Ls of a 180-29987 Lls grown Et 180-46805 on the 18cari
INVESTIGATION, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analysis of the great duckweed to turions of the great duckweed to the contrast on flashblindness recovery ti [AD-A071906]  HETO, A. G.  Theoretical analysis of error during sign averaging for detection of His-bundle well and possible mechanisms of development  BORGREW, R.  Hagnetic study of the His-Purkinje conductives in man  HUNHELEY, S. A.  Aircrew heat stress during high-speed, laflight  BOZHDIW, H. I.  Genetic changes induced by space flight barley seeds on Soyuz-5 and Soyuz-9 cr	A80-46811  arget  B80-30031  gnal activity,  A80-47065  ed of its  A80-45093  action  A80-44195  activel  B80-29997  factors in aft	POLISHCHUK, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecrafy  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Microemosum and Amethum graveolens  PREPORTAINE, G.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	A80-46804 A80-46804 A80-46807 Ls of a A80-29987 Lls grown Et A80-46805 Dn the Discari A80-46810 Da the rat A80-47022
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed the state of turions of the great duckweed to state of turions of the great duckweed to state of turions of the state of turions and to contrast on flashblindness recovery times to state of the state of turions of turions of the state of turions of	A80-46811  arget  B80-30031  mal activity, A80-47065  acd of its  A80-45093  action  A80-44195  acv-level  B80-29997  factors in	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cel in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraf /  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Microemosum and Anethum graveolens  PREFORTAINE, G.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	180-46804 growth; 180-46804 ne 180-46807 Ls of a 180-29987 Lls grown ft 180-46805 on the 18ccari 180-46810 on the rat 180-47022 on the rat
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed the state of turions of the great duckweed to contrast on flashblindness recovery times to state of the state of turions of turions of the state of turions o	A80-46811  arget  B80-30031  gnal activity,  A80-47065  ed of its  A80-45093  action  A80-44195  activel  B80-29997  factors in aft	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. F.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecrafy  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Microemosum and Anethum graveolens  PREFORTAINE, G.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves  PRESTON, B.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	A80-46804 A80-46804 A80-46807 As of a A80-29987 Als grown Fit A80-46805 On the ascari A80-46810 a the rat A80-47022 a the rat
INVESTIGATION, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed turions.  BELSON, D. R.  Effects of background illumination and ton contrast on flashblindness recovery times are covery to the contrast of the second of t	A80-46811  arget  B80-30031  Jal  activity,  A80-47065  acd  fits  A80-45093  action  A80-44195  activity  A80-29997  factors in  aft  M80-29013	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cel in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraf  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Miracemosum and Anethum graveolens  PREFORTAINE, G.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves  PRESTON, B.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	A80-46804 A80-46804 A80-46807 As of a A80-29987 Als grown Fit A80-46805 On the ascari A80-46810 a the rat A80-47022 a the rat
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed turions. The great duckweed to turions of the great duckweed to turions of the great duckweed to turions of the great duckweed to the great duckweed the great duckweed to great duckweed to great the great duckweed to great duckweed the great duckweed to great duckweed the great duckweed th	A80-46811  arget  B80-30031  Jal  activity,  A80-47065  acd  fits  A80-45093  action  A80-44195  activity  A80-29997  factors in  aft  M80-29013	POLISHCHUM, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cel in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecraf  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Miracemosum and Anethum graveolens  PREFORTAINE, G.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves  PRESTON, B.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves	A80-46804  A80-46804  A80-46807  Ls of a  A80-29987  Lls grown  Et  A80-46805  on the  ascari  A80-46810  a the rat  A80-47022  a the rat
Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed the state of turions of the great duckweed to state of turions of the state of turions and to contrast on flashblindness recovery times averaging for detection of the state of turing significant averaging for detection of the state of	A80-46811  arget  B80-30031  gnal activity,  A80-47065  ed of its  A80-45093  action  A80-44195  activity  A80-2997  factors in aft  B80-29013	POLISHCHUK, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOM, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. F.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecrafy  The effects of orbital flight conditions of formation of the generative organs in Microemosum and Anethum graveolens  PREPORTAINE, G.  Cerebrovascular permeability to sucrose in exposed to 2,450-MHz microwaves  PRESTON, B. A.  A very long baseline interferometry sky st	A80-46804 A80-46804 A80-46807 As of a A80-29987 Als grown Fit A80-46805 On the ascari A80-46810 a the rat A80-47022 a the rat A80-47022 arvey A80-28812
BECHITAILO, G. S.  Investigation of the effects of space fl factors on the emergence from the analystate of turions of the great duckweed turions. The great duckweed to the great of the great duckweed to the great of the great duckweed to the great of the great duckweed to the great du	A80-46811  arget  B80-30031  gnal activity,  A80-47065  ed of its  A80-45093  action  A80-44195  activity  A80-2997  factors in aft  B80-29013	POLISHCHUK, L. P.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  POLIVODA, L. V.  Results of the experiment 'Microorganism on the Soyuz-22 spacecraft  The effect of space flight factors on the characteristics of nutrient media for the bacterium Proteus vulgaris  POLSOB, C. D. A.  A comparative study in molecular aging: Alterations to the nucleic acids of cell representative plant, invertebrate and vertebrate animal of various ages  POPOVA, A. P.  The ultrastructure of Proteur vulgaris cell in orbit on board the Soyuz-22 spacecrafic formation of the generative organs in Micromation of the generative organs in Micromatical Micromatic	A80-46804 A80-46804 A80-46807 As of a A80-29987 Als grown Fit A80-46805 On the ascari A80-46810 a the rat A80-47022 a the rat A80-47022 arvey A80-28812

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX TATEAE, U. C.

QUENTEL, G. Ocular risks of astronomical observations A80-44593	SCRWARTS, E.  Head movements induced by vertical vibrations
R	B80-30000 SEDIE, A. A. The effect of space flight factors on the Characteristics of nutrient media for the
RAMACHANDRAH, M. Characterization of renal response to prolonged	bacterium Proteus vulgaris A80-46807
immersion in normal man	SHARPE, J. B. E.
A80-47021 RECKHOW, K. H.	Application of bond graphs to the synthesis and analysis of telechirics and robots
An empirical study of factors affecting blue-green versus nonblue-green algal dominance in lakes	A80-45682 Shin, H. S.
[PB80-169311] N80-29020 REPLOGLE, C. R.	Studies of carbon-surfaced polymeric, metallic and ceramic biomaterials
Thermal and acceleration effects on aircrew	[PB80-168859] N80-29035
members in chemical defense gear [AD-A086026] N80-30045	SHULGIN, I. V. Experimental investigations of binocular space
RHOUCK, J. A.  Development of a multi-media crew-training program	perception A80-46970
for the terminal configured vehicle mission simulator	SIDORRHKO, P. G. The effect of space flight conditions on higher
A80-44201 RIBEIRO, J. E.	plant cells in vitro culture A80-46809
Theoretical analysis of error during signal averaging for detection of His-bundle activity,	SIMOMET, P.  Effects of aircraft noise on sleep: An in-situ
RICH, A. A80-47065	experience
Three-dimensional structure of Escherichia coli initiator tRNA/f//Met/	SIMPSOM, J. T.  An empirical study of factors affecting blue-green
RICHARDSON, D. W.	versus nonblue-green algal dominance in lakes [PB80-169311] %80-29020
Determination of the impact of digital data broadcast on flight technical error	SMEDLEY, D. C. Effects of background illumination and target
[AD~A085177] N80~29045 RODRIGUEZ-LOPEZ, B.	contrast on flashblindness recovery time [AD-A071906] #80-30031
Acceleration and Performance Modeling Workshop [AD-A083700] N80-30032 ROE, B. A.	SHITH-SONNEBORM, J. Paramecium tetraurelia: Prescreen for hazardous agents
Three-dimensional structure of Escherichia coli	[DOE/EY-04477/1] #80-29017 SOKIRKO, G. S.
initiator tRNA/f//Net/ A80-44608 ROMANOW, L. A.	Investigation of the effects of space flight factors on the emergence from the anabiotic
Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels [NASA-TM-74109] N80-29014 ROSENWASSER, H.	state of turions of the great duckweed  A80-46811  The effects of simulated weightlessness on the reproductive capacity of the great duckweed in the norm and under irradiation
Research for visual enhancement for high speed low level flight sponsored by the Naval Air Systems Command	A80-46812 SOLOWKA, B. W. The effect of a predictive wind shear chart on
N80-30012	pilot landing performance [UTIAS-TN-220] N80-29039
Quantifying the agression generated by low	SPYNU, G. A.
frequency vibrations	Adaptive control of technological industrial robots for welding  A80-45693
ROUSE, S. H. A rule-based model of human problem solving	STAREL, E. P.
performance in fault diagnosis tasks A80-46549 ROUSE, W. B.	Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels
A rule-based model of human problem solving performance in fault diagnosis tasks	[NASA-TH-74109] N80-29014 STANISHRYSKAYA, A. V.
A80-46549 ROVETTA, A.	Effect of certain psychopharmacological preparations on adaptation under stress conditions
On the grasping process for objects of irregular shape	[NASA-TH-76185] N80-29016 STEIBES, G. J.
A80-45680	Environmental control and life support system:
RUDBMKO, N. B.  The effects of low-intensity magnetic fields on	Analysis of STS-1 [MASA-TH-81032] N80-29043
plant cell reproduction A80-46813	STRIBLEY, R. F. Aircrew heat stress during high-speed, low-level
RUDERMAN, M. A. On the interaction of non-ionizing radiation with people	flight N80-29997
[AD-A082538] N80-30033	STROHL, R. J.  Cost effectiveness modeling for a total training
S	System [AIAA PAPER 80-1894] A80-45752
SAWIER, A. G.	Т
Response of selected plant and insect species to simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures and to exhaust components from solid rocket fuels	TATHAM, M. O.  The effect of turbulence on helmet mounted sight
[NASA-TH-74109] N80-29014 SCHOLTZ, H.	aiming accuracies
Crew station assessment using the Bioman modeling system	230 33007

N80-30014

TEFFETELLER, S. R. PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

TEFFETELLER, S. R. Initial study on the effects of transforme	er and	VERKIN, B. 1. The effects of low-intensity magnetic fiel	ds on
transmission line noise on people. Volu Sleep interference	me 2:	plant cell reproduction	80-46813
[EPRI-EA-1240-VOL-2]		VESELOVA, E. K.	
Initial study on the effects of transforme transmission line noise on people. Volu Community reaction		Accuracy of visual estimate of the remoten an object in a space having no optical r	
	180-29033	VIBILLEFOND, H. Human factors in Mirage 2000 missions	43273
A method for studying human biodynamic res to whole-body 2-axis			80-30028
Clinical medical effects of head and neck	180-29999	WOGT, L. Head movements induced by vertical vibrati	ons 80-30000
during biodynamic stress experiments	180-30005	VYKURAL, H. C. Pressure suit joint analyzer	
THOMPSON, R. W.			80-30043
Procedural tests for anti-G protective dev Volume 2: G-sensitivity tests	ices.	14/	
[AD-A085982]	180-30044	VV	
TIMBAL, J.  Thermic problems presented by high-speed,		WALGEWBACH, S. C.  Effect of acceleration on circulatory and	
low-level flight	20005	respiratory function in the domestic fow	
TIHOSHENKO, V. G.	180-29995	WALTON, K. D.	80-29985
Adaptive control of technological industri robots for welding		Vestibular compensation in the rat: A mod motor learning	el for
	180-45693	R	8 <b>0-</b> 29984
TORSANI-PATKIN, L. L. Human performance: Psychological and sex		WEBBON, B. Pressure suit joint analyzer	
differences, a selected bibliography	-0.0 30000	[ WASA-CASE-ARC-11314-1] N	80-30043
[AD-A085824] TRIMBLE, S.	180-30042	WBED, R. D., III Pilots who drink - PAA regulations and pol	icv. and
Maximal cardiac output during upright exer Approximate normal standards and variati	ons with	the Air Line Pilots Association treatmen ${f A}$	
coronary heart disease	180-44249	WRISKOPP, R. Work capacity during 3-wk sojourn at 4,300	n -
TRIPP, J. H. Hagnetic study of the His-Purkinje conduct	ion	Effects of relative polycythemia	80-47025
system in man		WERCHOWSKI, K. H.	
TYSON, J. D. Response of selected plant and insect spec	:180-44195	Teratologic effects of long-term exposure diesel exhaust emissions (rats) [PB80-159965] N	to 80-29018
simulated solid rocket exhaust mixtures exhaust components from solid rocket fue	and to	Teratologic effects of long-term exposure diesel exhaust emission (rabbits)	
U		WHARF, J. H.  The effect of 3-25 Hz wibration on the leg	
USENKO, S. A.		of numeric light emitting diode displays	
The discreteness of auditory information	180-46962	WIEDEBEHECKER, M. G. Theoretical analysis of error during signa	
The effects of orbital flight conditions of			tivity, 80-47065
formation of the generative organs in Mu racemosum and Anethum graveolens	istati	WILKERSON, J. E. Plasma testosterone during treadmill exerc	ise
- A	180-46810	A	80-47023
V		WILLERS, G. C. A method for studying human biodynamic res to whole-body Z-axis	ponses
VALLET, B.		R	80-29999
Effects of aircraft noise on sleep: An in experience	1-21tu	WOLBARSHT, M. L. Research for visual enhancement for high s	peed low
VAUKIRK, B.	180-29042	level flight sponsored by the Naval Air : Command	
Paramecium tetraurelia: Prescreem for haz		N:	80-30012
agents [DOE/EV-04477/1] B	180-29017	NOO, N. H. Three-dimensional structure of Escherichia	coli
WARIN, G. Reapons systems of the Mirage 2000: Man m	achine	initiator tBNA/f//Met/	80-44608
interface	180-30023	V	
VASILEVSKAIA, A. I.		Y	
The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influen		TATES, R. E. Thermal and acceleration effects on aircre	v
artificíal solar radiation	80-46806	members in chemical defense gear [AD-A086026] R	80-30045
VEGETE, J. H.	ahan	•	
Acceleration and Performance Modeling Work [AD-A083700] Thermal and acceleration effects on aircre	180-30032	Z	
members in chemical defense gear		ZACHARY, W. W. Decision aids for naval air ASW	
VENTERS, M. D.			80-29040
Automated psychological stress detection i entry portal system		Plasma AVP, neurophysin, renin activity, a aldosterone during submaximal exercise po	erformed
[SAND-80-7026] H	180-29041	until exhaustion in trained and untraine ${f A}$ :	d men 80-45974

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX ZOLLARS, G. B.

ZHDANOVA, N. H.

The survival rate of various species of dark-colored mushrooms under the influence of artificial solar radiation

A80-46806

ZOLLARS, G. B.
Circadian rhythms. Citations from the
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